

THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 722—VOL. XXVIII.

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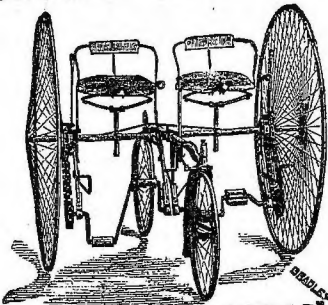
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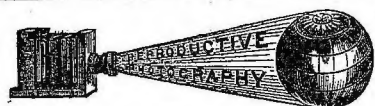
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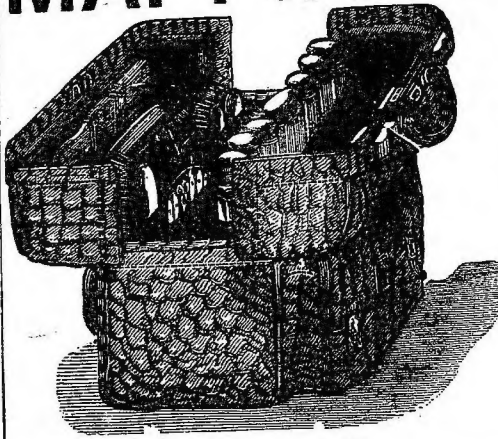
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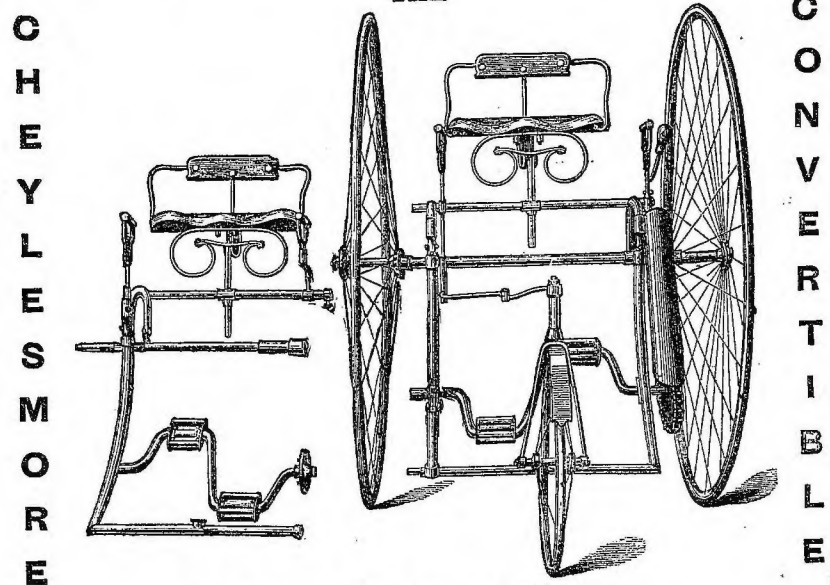


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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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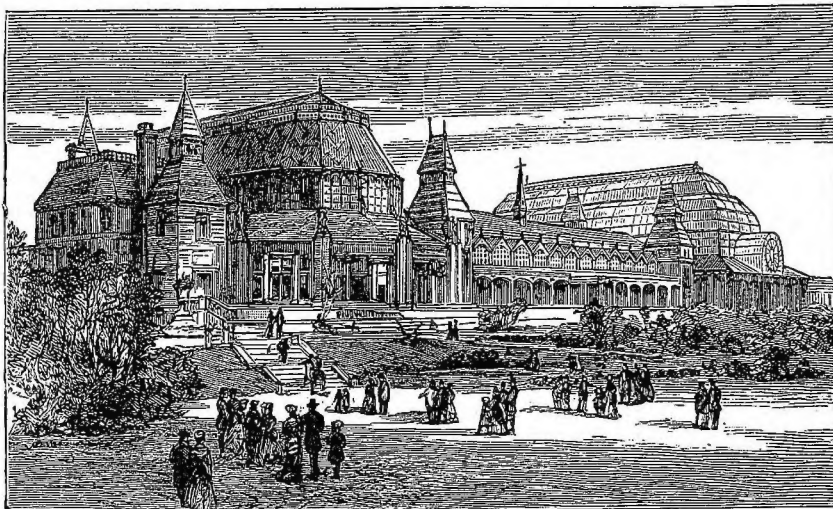
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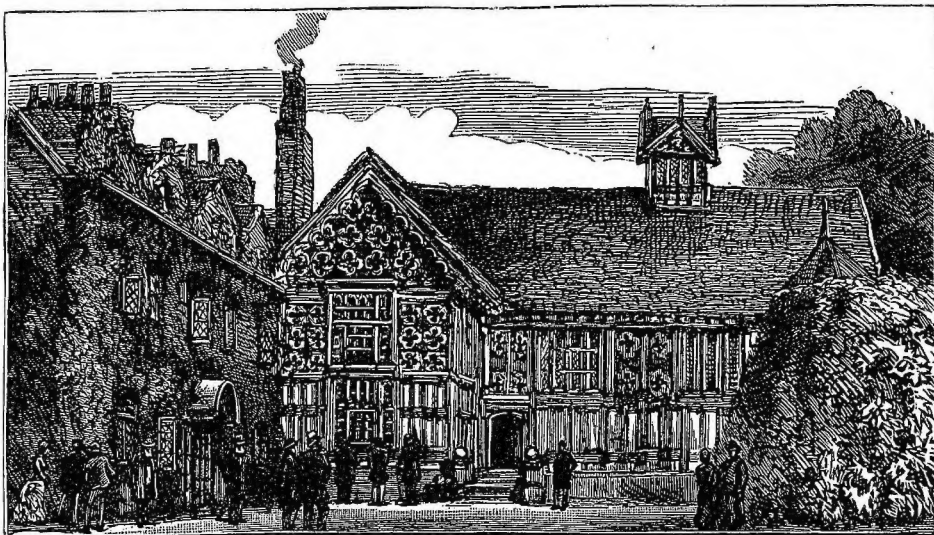
VIEW IN WHALLEY ABBEY, VISITED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION



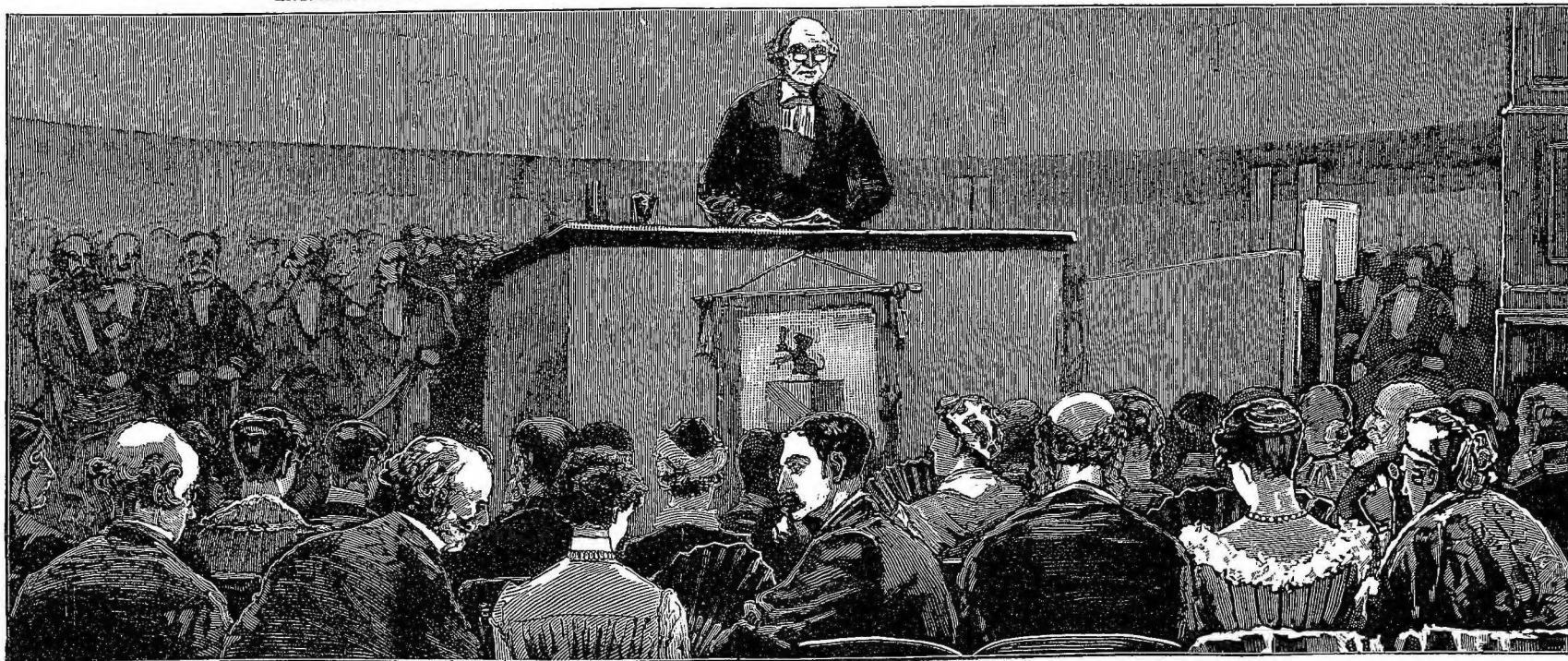
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THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SOUTHPORT

Topics of the Week

THE WOOLWICH BOMBARDMENT.—One of our poets has observed, in eloquent words, how far more murderous and destructive are the thunders and lightnings of human artillery than the bolts which are discharged during an electrical storm from the arsenals of the skies. Yet fortunately, in actual fact, even man's deadly inventions are less deadly than they are intended to be. Not every bullet finds its billet in a human body. It has been proved that successive warlike discoveries have lessened the slaughter of battlefields. Never did the God of War claim more victims than when swords, spears, arrows, and clubs were the only weapons, when hand-to-hand fighting was the rule, and when the air was unobscured by the smoke of gunpowder. On the other hand, although during the siege of Paris in 1870 the Germans hurled tons of terribly destructive projectiles for many weeks in succession into the beleaguered city, the total amount of deaths and injuries caused by these bombs was strangely small; and by degrees the inhabitants came to regard the explosion of an "obus," as an unpleasant but not especially alarming incident of a street promenade. These considerations should not lessen our feelings of fervent thankfulness for the wonderful escapes which the people of Woolwich have undergone during the improvised bombardment of Monday morning, but they may at least lessen our surprise. When we bear in mind, first, that a miss is as good as a mile, and secondly, that human beings, in spite of their far-reaching ambition, are the merest specks on the earth's surface, we can understand how even such deadly messengers as Hale's rockets came to do so little damage. It is doubtful whether the cause of the original explosion will ever be revealed; meanwhile, we may record our sense of pride and pleasure at the zeal and courage displayed by the workmen, soldiers, police, and others, in trying, although vainly, to save the two poor fellows who perished, and also to put out the fires, in the midst of dangers which competent authorities have declared to be greater than those of a real battle.

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND THE FRANCHISE.—At Newcastle Mr. John Morley and several less eminent politicians began the other day what is likely to be an important agitation for the admission of agricultural labourers to the franchise. By those who dislike the proposed change it is said that there is no real demand for it; but the workmen of Newcastle would hardly have taken the trouble to associate themselves with a demonstration in the objects of which they had no interest. When the subject is fairly before the country, as it is likely to be soon, we shall hear, of course, all the old dismal prophecies about the terrible consequences of giving power to the "ignorant masses." The opponents of the first Reform Bill were certain that it would ruin the nation; and when Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli took their famous leap in the dark, many even of their supporters fancied that England had practically destroyed her own greatness. Yet the first Reform Bill led to a long series of beneficent changes; and to household suffrage we owe, besides many other benefits, our present sound system of national education. What real reason is there for supposing that agricultural labourers would be unworthy of the trust which the Liberal party wishes to secure for them? They have many grievances, yet as a class they have urged no demands which are not moderate and reasonable; and those who have opportunities of observing them closely are of opinion that the conditions of modern life have tended to quicken their intelligence, and to foster among them a more manly and independent spirit. If they had votes, they might not always please landlords and farmers; but the country has nothing to lose, and may have very much to gain, by giving them the means of expressing their wants and ideas openly and fairly.

CLERKS' DINNERS.—While the famous Ude was cook at the Reform Club he once prepared a nice little sauce for a noble lord who had ordered a red mullet for his dinner, and he charged sixpence for it. "Would you believe it," he said, relating this to another member of the Club; "my lord objected to the item! How are you to give refined cookery under such circumstances?" We are reminded of this little story by the grievances which City clerks have been pouring into the columns of a contemporary as to the price and quality of their luncheons. These young gentlemen appear to expect too much for too little. If they want to take their midday refreshment in palatial rooms, decorated in sham mediæval fashion, they must expect to be charged for the ornamentation along with their tenpenny-worths of beef. Our sympathies are not with the clerk who complains that his meat is thin-sliced, but with the caterer, who answers that a good many clerks, having an hour allowed them for lunch, will come and dally for sixty minutes over a pennyworth of cheese, and flirt with a barmaid all the while. By the way, why should a young man lunching at a bar be held to have purchased the right of flirting with a barmaid for so long as he pleases? It would be thought singular if this same young man, going into a draper's shop for threepennyworth of ribbon, were to loiter

fifty-five minutes over the counter after he was served. A little good management seems to be wanted on the part of restaurant proprietors. If barmaids were taught to consider themselves servants, and not young ladies; if they were dressed in caps, aprons, and grey dresses, like the waitresses of the fourteen Duval Restaurants in Paris; their status would be more satisfactorily established, and the "detrimental" of the bar might not linger over the marble so long as he does at present, to the exclusion of paying customers, who want to eat without flirting.

MR. SHAW'S IMPRISONMENT.—The incidents which may be conveniently grouped under this heading have, it will be remembered, passed through several phases of belief. First, they were stated in Parliament by the Prime Minister with such portentous gravity that it was felt there was danger of a serious misunderstanding with France. Then Mr. Gladstone retracted, saying that he had been misled by the curtness of the telegraphic despatches, and as at the same time the French Government gave an assurance that they had received no intelligence of any such incidents having occurred, it was generally felt that the first report must at least have been grossly exaggerated. But now Mr. Shaw himself appears in the flesh, and his narrative, which is certainly not intentionally untruthful, and which there is good reason to suppose is literally exact, reveals a worse state of things even than was conveyed by the first telegraphic message. It is much to be regretted that Admiral Pierre is dead, because the public would like to know whether he had any defence to offer for behaving in such a tyrannical—indeed, we may venture to say, in such an abominable—manner. Perhaps the real excuse for this poor man is that the state of his health had really impaired the coolness of his judgment. But, although Admiral Pierre (presuming him to be responsible for his actions, and not driven out of his proper wits by illness and anxiety) would, if he had lived, have deserved to be punished for his doings, it does not follow from this that the French Government are deserving of blame. The maxim, *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*, does not apply in this case. M. Challemel-Lacour stated in the Chamber that he had instructed Admiral Pierre to behave towards the British in Madagascar with the utmost courtesy and caution. As the French Admiral evidently neglected to obey these orders, we may fairly expect that, on reasonable proof being offered by Mr. Shaw of the treatment which he received, the French Government will award to him proper compensation. But even if the incident be thus amicably terminated, it leaves an unpleasant flavour behind it. For one British missionary or merchant in Madagascar there are a hundred in China. Who will guarantee that, if France and China go to war, another Admiral Pierre may not make himself unpleasant? If so, a spark may cause an explosion, and the peace which has now lasted nearly seventy years may be shattered.

FRANCE AND HER NEIGHBOURS.—For some time the French have been in an excessively irritable mood, and this is not surprising when we remember the isolated position which their country holds in Europe. They rail angrily against the supposed ambition, jealousy, and injustice of their neighbours; but, to impartial observers, nothing seems more certain than that they have themselves to blame for most of their present troubles. After the bitter humiliations of the Franco-German war, it was obviously their interest and their duty to do what they could to secure the sympathy and good-will of other States; and it must be admitted that for some years their foreign policy was conducted with tact and discretion. No sooner, however, did they recover from the first shock of defeat than they began to offend almost every country whose friendship was of importance to them. By the war in Tunis they almost compelled Italy, which wished sincerely to be on cordial terms with France, to seek for support by an alliance with Germany. Then came England's turn. Even in the time of the Dual Control they intrigued against us in Egypt, and everything we have done there since the battle of Tel-el-Kebir they have attributed to the worst conceivable motives; while, by their proceedings in Madagascar and in Tonkin, they have alarmed and alienated many of their most steadfast friends in this country. The nation which they are at present bent on annoying is Spain. They are accused, not without evidence, of having encouraged the Spanish revolutionists; and, when King Alfonso is about to pay a State visit to Paris, many of their newspapers take the opportunity of insulting him for having accepted the colonelcy of a German regiment which happens to be stationed in Strasburg. How can France expect to be trusted and respected when, although talking much of her own susceptibilities, she pays so little heed to the susceptibilities of rival Powers? Whatever fortunes may be in store for the Republic at home, it cannot hope to be esteemed abroad unless it displays at least as much self-control as the Monarchies by which it is surrounded.

LENDING MANUSCRIPTS.—There has long been war between the custodians of public libraries and students anxious to borrow valuable manuscripts from these institutions. In the case of eminent men, natives of this country or resident here, loans of manuscripts have often been granted (with more or less reluctance); but it has never been found possible to gratify the wish of foreign

savants to borrow manuscripts or books, which they should be allowed to carry away to their respective countries. At the recent Orientalist Congress of Leyden a kindly and practical suggestion was made by Mr. H. H. Howorth, who proposed that a comity should be established between the principal public libraries of Europe, and that they should occasionally lend manuscripts to each other. In this way a German might be able to study in the Royal Library of Berlin some of the choicest works from the British Museum, while English readers would get a sight now and then of the most precious books from Continental libraries. Might we offer a suggestion of our own in this matter, namely, that all the Governments of Europe should be urged to make substantial grants to have the rarest works in national collections photographed, so that copies might be circulated in foreign countries? This would do away with the necessity of lending, and ensure that, in case of fire or accident, some memorial should remain of a unique book. For a tenth of the sum which Governments now spend on gunnery experiments an immense amount of useful photography might be done; nor ought feelings of national jealousy to stand in the way of such an enterprise. After all, ancient MSS. are only valuable for the assistance they may give to archaeological and historical research, and an extensive circulation of *fac-similes* could not but promote study and enlightenment all the world over.

THE "INVASION OF ULSTER."—The recent success of the anti-British party in landing their candidate in Monaghan has evidently induced them, with a view to the next General Election, to begin a systematic agitation in the Northern Province. Although Ulster is nominally loyalist and Protestant, there are a large number of the lower classes who are Roman Catholics, and who (though not necessarily on account of their creed) sympathise with the aspirations of the National League; and there are also not a few tenant-farmers who (whatever their creed and politics) can scarcely feel very indignant with a movement which has produced a considerable reduction in rents. Nevertheless, the average Ulsterman, who is a shrewd and far-sighted personage, knows that there may be changes impending which will annul the otherwise undoubted advantages of a reduced rental. It is difficult for us English to put ourselves in the position of the typical Ulsterman. Whatever our ancestors may have been—Teutonic, Celtic, or Neolithic—we have lived here undisturbedly for several hundreds of years. But the Ulsterman still feels like a colonist in the midst of an alien and semi-civilised population. The memories of 1641, 1689, and 1798, to say nothing of recent alarms and terrors, are comparatively fresh. He sees plainly that the tendency of recent legislation is to take away power from the loyalist minority, and to give it to the disaffected majority. Hence he has little sympathy with Home Rule; still less with Irish Independence. Yet these are the goals at which the Parnellites are aiming. He feels instinctively that if either of these boons are ever attained, neither his property nor his life will be so safe as they now are. Hence he objects to the extension of the Parnellite campaign into Ulster. Herein lies, as Lord George Hamilton lucidly observed the other day at Oldham, the great difficulty about Ireland. If all the Irish were of one mind, it might be politic to let them manage their own affairs. But as things really stand, there is imminent danger that civil war would be the result. Such being the case, would it not be well for the Government to suppress these National League meetings? They only inflame disaffection, and produce outrages. Fifty years of freedom from professional agitators would do much for the regeneration of Ireland.

ENDOWMENTS FOR RESEARCH.—In his opening address to the Biological Section of the British Association Mr. Ray Lankester pleaded eloquently for the increased endowment of scientific research in England. To us he seems to have made out a good case. True, England has taken a great place in the world of science; but she has done so chiefly through the labours of men who, like Mr. Darwin, have possessed private fortunes. We cannot be sure that we shall always have among us men of scientific genius who will have no need to work for their daily bread. Even if we were lucky enough to have a succession of brilliant observers and thinkers in easy circumstances, it must be remembered that the progress of science depends to a large extent upon minute and continuous investigation for which genius is unnecessary, although in the end it provides penetrating minds with materials for great and fruitful generalisations. In work of this kind, as Mr. Ray Lankester showed, England is not nearly on a level with Germany; and the explanation is that the Germans, poor as they are, have a far more generous conception than we have ever had of the duty of the State towards science. The result of our parsimony is that English investigators are more and more tempted to limit their inquiries to subjects that are likely to "pay;" and we cannot expect that they will do otherwise until adequate provision is made for disinterested research. The country would be amply repaid for any sacrifices it might make in support of so good an object. Even from the point of view of the so-called practical man, the results would be satisfactory; for almost every scientific discovery, sooner or later, in some unforeseen way is found to be of service to industry and trade.

CHILDREN'S PLAY ROOMS.—We drew attention last week to an attempt that was being made to provide the poor of London with cheerful public rooms, in which they could spend a quiet Sunday afternoon. It has been pointed out to us that something might be done on the same lines towards utilising public rooms as places of recreation for children during the rainy and snowy days of the winter months. We are not speaking now of the children of poor people, but of little boys and girls belonging to middle-class families. In some seaside towns these young people are sent on rainy days to the Assembly Rooms, where they can romp under cover to their hearts' content; but in London there is no provision for the requirements of children during bad weather, and the consequence is that parents and nurses are often sorely exercised in their endeavour to amuse little folk, who cannot be taken out into park or square, and who grow fretful from confinement in nurseries. As every quarter of London has its two or three concert-rooms, which are unused by day, might not some of these places be thrown open as recreation rooms to children on the same conditions as give access to squares—that is, on payment of about a guinea a year per family? The idea is perhaps worthy of consideration, and it might be helped forward to practical ends if the wives of parish clergymen would take it under their patronage.

THE ASHTON WEAVERS.—There are good grounds for hoping that the strike, which it was feared would extend to the whole of the Lancashire cotton industry, may be averted. The agreement arrived at between the representatives of employers and employed at the Manchester meeting on Tuesday affords a good prospect that the dispute will be settled. There is especial reason for rejoicing at this news, for even those who believe that strikes are occasionally beneficial will hardly argue that it is wise to strike in the face of a falling market. The late discussions will perhaps teach the mill-workers something which we think they were already beginning dimly to perceive—namely, that their interests and those of the masters, so far from being necessarily hostile, are really identical. In a co-operative mill the workers are not jealous of the paid managers of the various departments; they know that these managers are as much interested as themselves that the mill should be carried on profitably. And, after all, if we reflect over the matter, there is not much substantial difference between one of these paid managers and an ordinary working mill proprietor. The latter closely resembles a paid superintendent who holds a large number of shares in the concern; part of the money which he receives is salary for supervising the business, and part is the dividend on his shares. Just now millowners would be glad to see rather more of this salary and dividend, for many of them are carrying on their business by dipping into their capital—a process which, like a dog dining off his own tail, cannot be pursued for any length of time. The fact is that the cotton industry is altogether in rather a precarious condition. Lancashire would like to spin and weave for the whole world. And she has the capacity for so doing; she has cheap coal and iron, a moist, moderate climate, and a most skilful and industrious population. But those who were formerly her best customers—America and the countries of the Continent—have barred their gates with protective tariffs. Lancashire is now chiefly dependent on the home and colonial markets, and on such countries as India and China; and even there she has to face the competition of the protection-nurtured goods of the United States and Continental Europe. Whether there is any remedy for this condition of affairs it is difficult to say; it is possible that ere long a rigorous protective system may oust us from all the civilised markets of the world. One thing, at all events, is certain: in the face of such a formidable foe, it is little short of madness for masters and men to quarrel.

PUBLISHERS AND THE PUBLIC.—It was thought to be a great advance when publishers began to issue monthly magazines for which they charged only a shilling, but now even a shilling is thought to be too high a price. The *Cornhill Magazine*, in its new form, and *Longman's Magazine* are sold for half the sum; and henceforth they will have to contend with a formidable rival, the *English Illustrated Magazine*. The movement is a very interesting one, and there can be little doubt that it will be successful, since there must be many thousands of readers who will be willing to give sixpence for a good periodical. Why do not publishers make the same experiment in issuing books? It may be said that people will buy cheap novels, but that there is not a very wide public for other kinds of literature. That, however, is by no means certain. In his recent work on "India: What Can it Teach Us?" Mr. Max Müller deals with a very serious subject in a very serious way; yet, when it was published at a low price in America, many thousands of copies were bought within a few weeks. Books of this class might not find so many readers in England as in the United States; but even in England there are surely large numbers of persons who would like to know what contributions India has made, and is still likely to make, to the progress of mankind. We do not mean that publishers should issue books which are unpleasant to look at, like the large sixpenny reprints we have all seen lately on railway bookstalls. If a book is worth printing at all, it is worth printing well, on good paper, with proper margins. We are confident that if the plan were tried it would be profitable both to publishers and to authors, for many persons who now

get their books from circulating libraries would be delighted to buy them if they were to be had at a reasonable cost. In this respect not only America but France is far ahead of us, and the fact is not creditable to that much-lauded quality, "British Enterprise."

THE ORLEANS CLUB.—The collapse of the Orleans Club, and the compulsory sale of its tenement, fixtures, and furniture, will, it may be hoped, teach a lesson to those well-meaning persons who want to induce women to adopt masculine usages. Ladies will go for a while, out of curiosity, to such a place as the Orleans Club, but no lady deserving the name enjoys the free-and-easy ways which are the essence of club life. A club which ladies would appreciate is a club which few men would find to their taste; and if men desert a club what attractions remain to it for women? While the Orleans Club was in its heyday it led a queer artificial life. Men strolling into a room to read a paper endeavoured to look at their ease; but were troubled with musings as to whether they ought to take their hats off, and whether it would be proper that they should order a beverage of the waiter. On the lawn the shy men were afraid to smoke; and those who, coming in felt hats and tweed suits, found themselves amid ladies dressed out as for a Buckingham Palace garden-party, were miserable in their consciences. The only persons who delighted in the Orleans Club were "ladies' men"—a race most respectable, but which somehow has no affinities with ordinary men, and is generally shunned by them.



THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT SOUTHPORT

SOUTHPORT is quite a modern town, and can, indeed, scarcely be called older than the learned body (now aged fifty-three) which chose it this year as its place of meeting. Ninety years ago the site of Southport was a wilderness of sandy hillocks, between a flat expanse of country and a lonely shore, with a broad stretch of sands at low tide. An innkeeper, named Sutton (to whose memory a column has since been erected in the main thoroughfare), was the pioneer of Southport's progress. He built a house which his neighbours styled "The Folly," but which gained a reputation and attracted visitors. The charm of the place lay not in its beauty, for it was barren and treeless, but in its healthfulness.

Once having established a character for salubrity, Southport went ahead almost with the rapidity of an American backwoods' city. Energetic men presided over its destinies. They built, they planted trees, they laid out gardens. As the sea (for a coast-town) was a great way off, they built a pier nearly a mile long, and ran tramcars on it. They made a fine promenade on the sea wall. In fourteen years the Corporation spent half-a-million in improvements. They have their reward. The population of Southport (including Birkdale) now approaches 50,000. It has become the Brighton of the north-west, for, within forty miles, there is a population of 4,000,000 people.

On Sept. 19th, the first evening meeting of the British Association took place in the Pavilion of the Winter Gardens, which had been suitably decorated, and presented an imposing spectacle. On these Gardens alone no less than 100,000, has been expended. At this meeting Sir C. W. Siemens, the retiring President, resigned the Chair to Professor Cayley, who delivered the Opening Address, which was devoted to the progress of mathematics. The subject was treated in a masterly manner, and the address, doubtless, gave great satisfaction to the assembled mathematicians, though to the general public it must have appeared rather abstruse.

Next day the Presidents of the various sections delivered their addresses. Professor Henrici discoursed on the teaching of geometry; Dr. Gladstone discussed the question of the so-called chemical elements, doubting whether they were really simple bodies; Professor W. C. Williamson sketched the history of the carboniferous age in geology; Professor Ray Lankester advocated the endowment of research; Mr. Pengelly treated of the antiquity of man; Lieut.-Colonel Godwin Austen discoursed on the Himalayas; Mr. Inglis Palgrave spoke on economic science; and Mr. Brunles (whose address was unavoidably postponed) delivered an account of various railway improvements.

On subsequent days a number of subjects of more or less public interest have been discussed. Among those which attracted special attention were Professor Ball's lecture on the distance of the earth from the sun, and the scheme for making a ship canal through the Jordan Valley and the Dead Sea.

But it is no secret that the chief attraction of such gatherings as those of the British Association lies in the excursions, which act as an agreeable condiment to the dryness of the lectures and addresses. Thus, on Saturday last, there were receptions at Knowsley and Lathom, a garden party at Ince Blundell Hall, and visits to Chester, Lancaster, Abram Colliery, the Liverpool Docks, and the Mersey Railway Tunnel.

Next year it is intended that the British Association shall meet at Montreal, Canada, when excursions will be organised to Quebec, Philadelphia, and the Rocky Mountains. Aberdeen is selected as the place of meeting for 1885.

A very convenient little handbook to Southport, possessing higher scientific qualities than is usual in such manuals, has lately been published by Messrs. R. Johnson and Co. of that town. It is edited by Mr. E. D. McNicoll, Honorary Surgeon to the Southport Infirmary. From this volume we glean a few particulars illustrative of our engravings.

A hundred years ago there were only sandhills, pools of water, tufts of rushy grass, and a few fishermen's cottages where now the noble avenue of Lord Street extends, a thoroughfare worthy of a great city, embellished with handsome buildings and planted with trees. Our view of Southport is from the sea front, where is a broad belt of level sand, covered with water at high tide.

The Winter Gardens are unique of their kind. They approximate in their character to the Brighton and Westminster Aquariums, but then these have no actual gardens outside, whereas at Southport the open air portion is not inferior to that which is covered in. The Aquarium is one of the completest in the kingdom, there is a splendid Pavilion, at one end of which is a Concert Hall (capable of seating 2,000 persons), and at the other the Conservatory, one of the noblest botanical palaces in England.

Of Whalley Abbey, to which an excursion was made by members of the Association, there are considerable remains, including two stately gateways, and the Abbot's private oratory or chapel. Some portions of the ruins are very good specimens of Decorated and Perpendicular English architecture.

Rufford is a village situated about eight miles from Southport. The old Hall, situated in park-like grounds, is a picturesque structure of the Tudor Period. The entrance hall is a fine room with a hammer-beamed roof, and carving similar to that of Westminster Hall. There is a magnificent screen in this room. The drawing-room has an open carved roof with a singular doorway, which formerly communicated with a minstrel gallery.

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES

See page 312.

THE EXPLOSION IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL

THIS terrible explosion, of which we give some illustrations, and which can only be compared in the alarm it caused to the blowing-up of the powder barges off Erith on the 1st of October nineteen years ago, occurred at Woolwich on Monday morning, in one of the war rocket stores at the east end of the Arsenal. These stores are strong one-storied sheds, arranged in pairs, some distance from one another, and divided from the main buildings of the Arsenal by the Canal. The shed in question, the easternmost of all, was in two compartments, a store-room and a room for re-painting returned shells. The first alarm was given a few minutes after ten by a loud whizzing noise, followed by the flight through the air of half-a-dozen 25 lb. rockets, one of which passed through the Small Arms Store close by, smashing the rifles racked against the wall, and compelling the inmates to take flight, not, however, before they had bravely carried into the open a quantity of cartridges and loose powder, and also saved the office books. The Arsenal Fire Brigade, with its three manual engines, was quickly on the spot, and desperate efforts were made by the workmen and the police to extinguish the rising flames and cover over the more dangerous explosives in the other sheds. Ere long, however, a salvo of shells and rockets showed that the cases in the store had taken fire, and drove the boldest to seek shelter behind

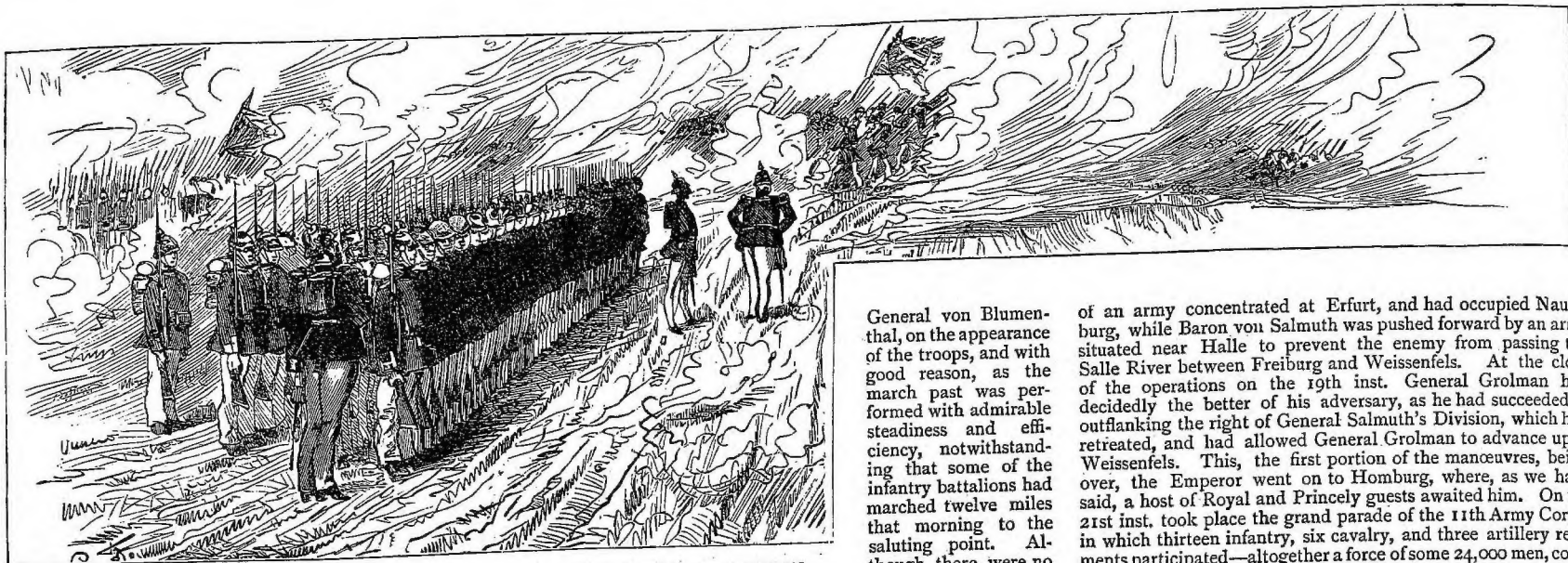


Head of a War-Rocket

the brick wall of the Armoury, where they could do little more than wait until the storm of projectiles had exhausted itself. The rockets, shown in our sketch, were Hale's ogival headed iron 25-pounders, easily mistaken at a first glance for steel-pointed shells, and now chiefly used to disperse hostile cavalry, but there were also several 9 lb. shells, and a number of the Boxer 12 lb. rockets for establishing communications between wrecked vessels and the shore. The missiles, sometimes rising high in air, and sometimes skimming the ground in close proximity to the heads of the spectators, were hurled in many instances to enormous distances, giving Woolwich and Plumstead for the next two hours a lively idea of towns under a bombardment. One rocket flew across the river to the Cairn Oil Mills, Silvertown, smashing a tree, but doing no further damage. Others came perilously near the gasometers at Woolwich, and at the Beckton Gas Works, on the Essex side, or dropped between the vessels in mid-stream; while one ploughed its way into the girls' class-room in the Plumstead Road Board School, burying itself deep beneath the floor, and another was picked up, three miles away, in the garden of the Vicar of St. Nicholas. When the iron hail had ceased, the firemen explored the ruined shed, and found the bodies of the man and boy at work there at the time; the former, an experienced mechanic of the name of Stevenson, beneath a window through which he had been blown, the boy, D. Garlick, in a corner, mutilated almost beyond recognition. Death in both cases must have been instantaneous. No other injury of any importance to life or property had been reported, though at first the cruellest rumours were spread abroad, and the excitement in the neighbourhood gave way at eventfall to a feeling of deep thankfulness for a Providential escape. A searching inquiry is being held into the causes of the disaster, though there is little likelihood that these will ever be ascertained with certainty.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HOLIDAY CRUISE

MR. GLADSTONE and his family left Hawarden Castle for their holiday trip, which has attracted so much attention at home and abroad, on the 8th inst. In the afternoon they arrived at Barrow, and embarked on board the *Pembroke Castle*, the new vessel of the South African line so prominently connected with the name of Sir Donald Currie, who, as on two previous occasions, was Mr. Gladstone's host, Mr. Tennyson being also of the party. The *Pembroke Castle* lost no time in starting for her cruise, and the following evening anchored in the Sound of Jura. Mr. Gladstone landed next morning at Oban. The next day, the *Pembroke Castle* steamed to Gairloch, and thence to Kirkwall Bay. There Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Tennyson were presented with the freedom of the town. From Kirkwall the *Pembroke Castle* steamed to the Norwegian port of Christiansand, where, arriving on the 15th inst., Mr. Gladstone landed and drove about the neighbourhood. At eight in the evening the *Pembroke Castle* left for Copenhagen, Sir Donald Currie having proposed to Mr. Gladstone that, with the prospects of continued fine weather, the trip should be continued to the Danish capital. On the evening of the 17th Copenhagen harbour was entered, numbers of people lining the quays to watch the vessel's arrival, and on the following day a Royal invitation to dinner at the Palace of Fredensborg was sent to Mr. Gladstone. After visiting the sights of Copenhagen Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Mr. Tennyson, Sir Arthur Gordon, and Sir Donald Currie dined with the Royal Family, being conveyed from the *Pembroke Castle* in the Russian Imperial yacht, returning to the *Pembroke Castle* in the evening. Next morning it was intimated that the Danish Royal Family, together with their guests, the Russian and Greek Royal Families, would visit Mr. Gladstone on board, and arrangements were accordingly made to entertain the Royal visitors at a luncheon. At twelve o'clock, Royal salutes fired from the Russian Imperial yacht and the Danish forts, announced that the Royal party were on their way. Luncheon took place in the grand saloon of the steamer, Mr. Gladstone presiding—chairs at the head of two side tables being occupied by Mr. Tennyson and Sir Donald Currie. The Imperial and Royal guests included the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar and Empress of Russia, the King and Queen of Greece, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and Princes Valdemar, Wilhelm, and Hans of Denmark, the Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, and the Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princess Mary of Hanover, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, and the children of the Czar and the King of Greece. Mr. Gladstone proposed toasts to the health of the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar and Empress of Russia, and the King and Queen of Greece; while the Czar proposed the health of Queen Victoria, the King of Denmark that of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, and the King of Greece that of Sir Donald Currie. Finally, Mr. Gladstone proposed the "Prosperity of Denmark and the Danish People." After luncheon Mr. Tennyson read some extracts from his poems. At two o'clock the Royal party left the vessel amid renewed cheers and salutes, and the *Pembroke Castle* at once began to prepare for her homeward journey, being greeted on her passage out to sea by cheers from the Russian and Danish crews of the war vessels, who manned yards, while their bands played "God Save the Queen." After a fair passage the *Pembroke Castle* arrived in the Thames on Thursday night last week, and on the following morning Mr. Gladstone landed at Gravesend.



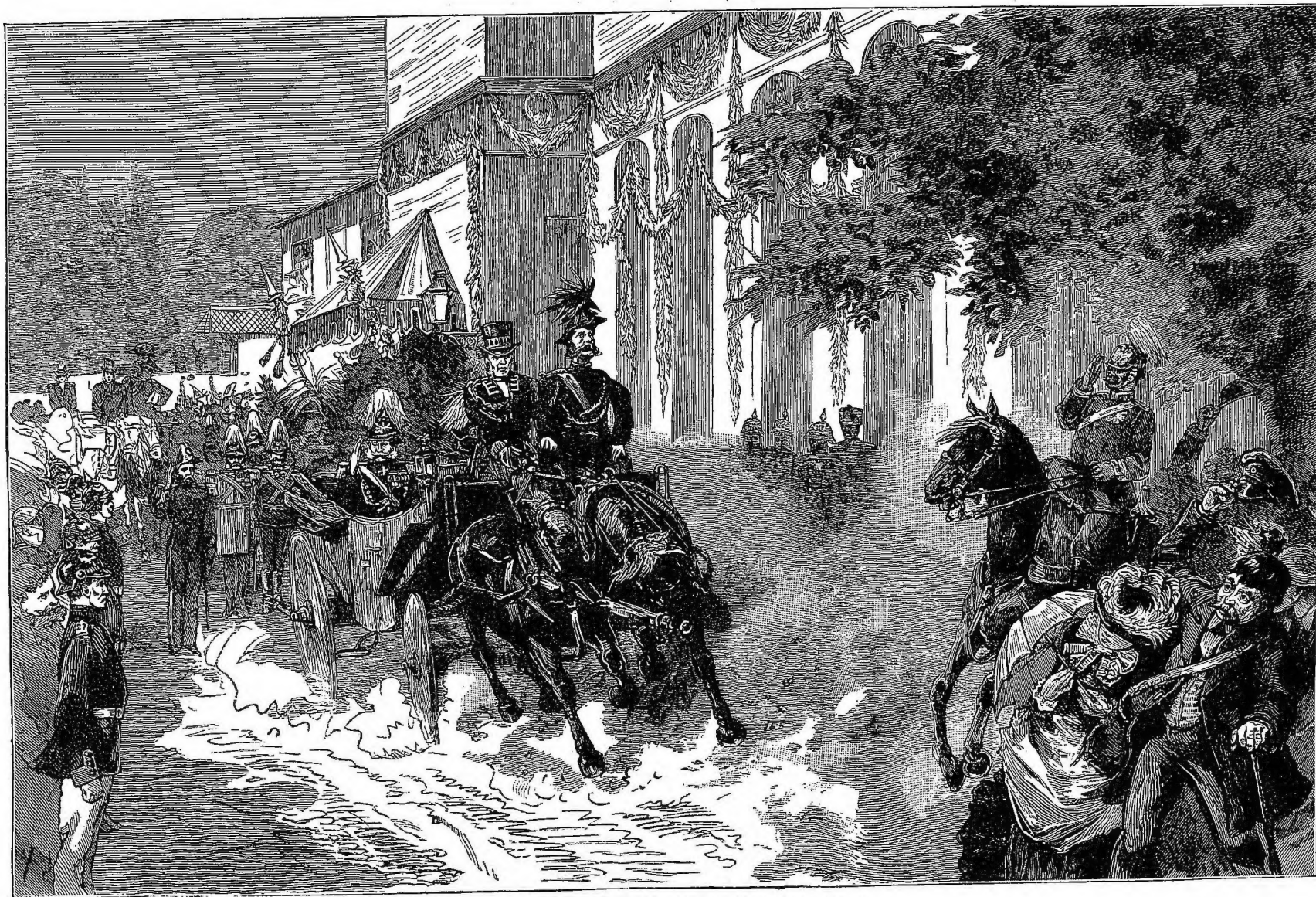
THE GRAND PARADE AT JANUS HÜGEL—BATTALION OF INFANTRY TAKING UP POSITION

THE GERMAN MANŒUVRES

THE German Autumn Manœuvres this year have been divided into two sets. The first took place between Sept. 14th and 19th, on the historic field of Rossbach, where the 4th or Saxon Thuringian Army Corps went through the customary evolutions under the eye of the Emperor. The second, those of the 11th (Hessian) Army Corps, near Homburg, between Sept. 21st and 26th, have partaken more of the nature of a brilliant military parade, owing to the presence of a number of Royal and Princely guests, such as the Kings of Spain, Saxony, and Servia, the Prince of Wales, and a host of minor Princely personages. Our illustrations, from sketches by our special artist, represent some leading incidents of the first set of manœuvres. The Emperor arrived on the evening of the 12th inst. at Merseburg, at the castle of which he took up his headquarters. He was received with great enthusiasm, and in the evening there was a brilliant illumination and torchlight procession in his honour. Next day work was begun, according to German custom, with a grand parade of the whole troops. The Emperor took his station on the Janus Hill, whence Frederick the Great watched the rout of the French by Seidlitz's cavalry in 1757, and then the troops, who numbered about 15,000 men with 76 guns, marched past. The Emperor, notwithstanding his eighty-six years, was three hours in the saddle under a very hot sun, and in an atmosphere of blinding dust, but nevertheless, the *Times* correspondent tells us, he had the patience to ride down the lines of the members of the veteran societies who had come from far and wide to salute him. He warmly complimented the Commander of the Army Corps,

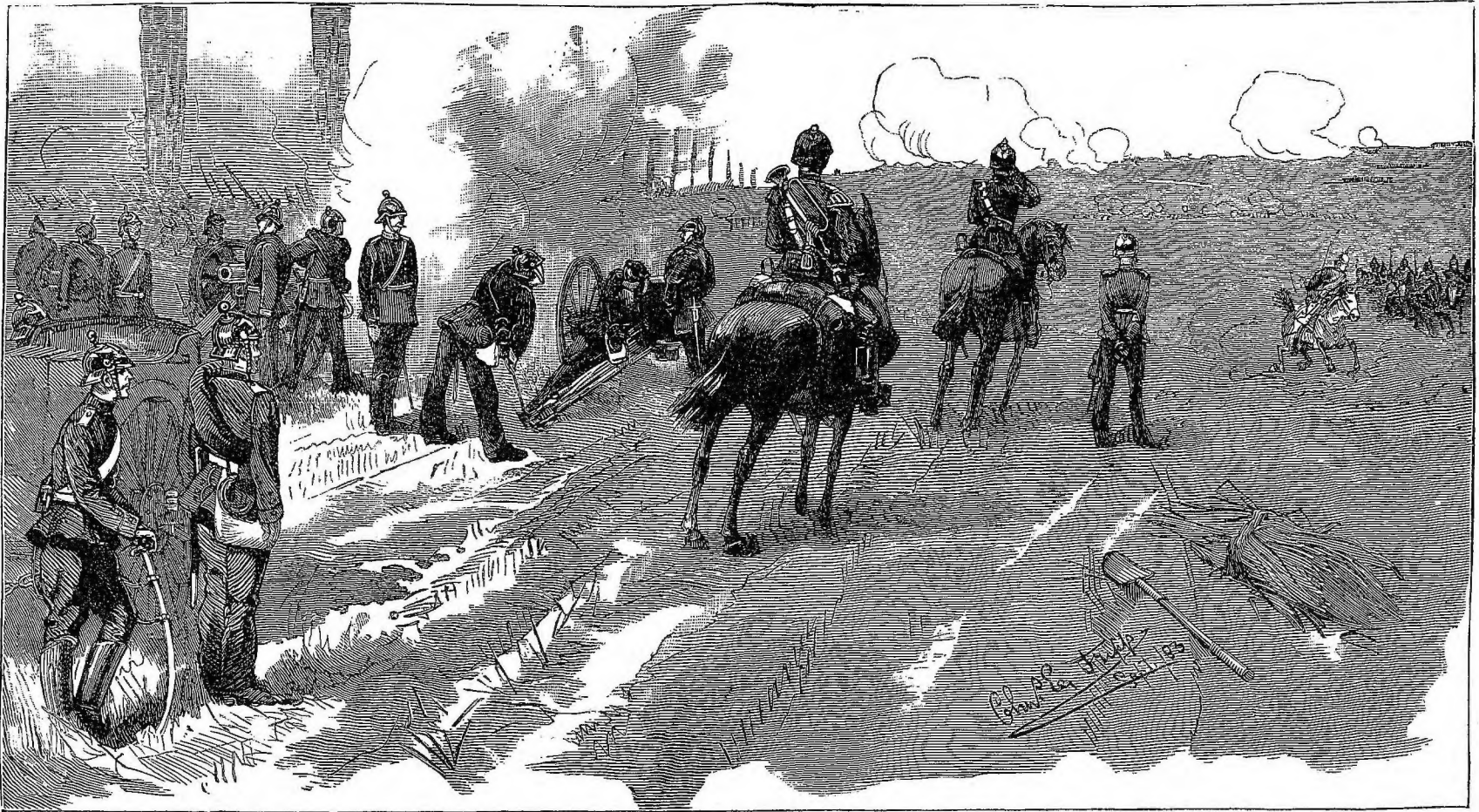
who had been invited to the display, England being represented by Major-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury Lowe, Col. E. F. Chapman, of the Bengal Staff, Lieut.-Col. K. G. Henderson, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, Colonel Ewart, of the Second Life Guards, the Hon. George Villiers, Grenadier Guards, and Lieut.-Colonel Swaine, our Military Attaché at Berlin. The Emperor was accompanied by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, and a host of German Reigning Dukes and Princes. On September 15th, the actual manœuvres began with a grand battle between two Divisions of the Army Corps. One, represented a Northern Army composed of skeleton battalions, squadrons, and batteries, had advanced as far as the heights of Rossbach, its further passage southwards being barred by the other Division—the Southern Army. This had been drawn up in three columns: on either flank an infantry division with its proper apportionment of cavalry and artillery, and in the centre the artillery corps, in front of the cavalry division. The Southern Army commenced the attack with a tremendous artillery fire, under cover of which a cavalry charge was made, which, however, was repulsed by the enemy. The infantry then advanced, and executed a flanking movement by which the enemy was pushed over the hill, and ultimately routed by a magnificent charge of the whole cavalry division of the Southern Army—thus reproducing the historical exploit of General Seidlitz. Next day (Sunday) was a comparative day of rest, but on the three following days further battles took place between the two divisions of the Fourth Army Corps, respectively under the command of Lieutenant-Generals von Grolman and Baron von Salmuth. The general idea was that a force under General Grolman was advancing as the head

of an army concentrated at Erfurt, and had occupied Naumburg, while Baron von Salmuth was pushed forward by an army situated near Halle to prevent the enemy from passing the Salle River between Freiburg and Weissenfels. At the close of the operations on the 19th inst. General Grolman had decidedly the better of his adversary, as he had succeeded in outflanking the right of General Salmuth's Division, which had retreated, and had allowed General Grolman to advance upon Weissenfels. This, the first portion of the manœuvres, being over, the Emperor went on to Homburg, where, as we have said, a host of Royal and Princely guests awaited him. On the 21st inst. took place the grand parade of the 11th Army Corps, in which thirteen infantry, six cavalry, and three artillery regiments participated—altogether a force of some 24,000 men, commanded by General von Schlotheim. Rarely, even in Germany, has such a review taken place before such an array of Royalty. The Prince of Wales wore the uniform of the Blücher Hussars, in which we engraved his portrait last week, and the Duke of Edinburgh, also in German uniform, led the 95th Thuringian Infantry past the saluting point; the Duke of Cambridge was present in an English uniform, but wearing the Order of the German Black Eagle. Out of compliment to the King of Spain, the Emperor wore the Collar of the Golden Fleece. The Empress, who is now much better, was present on the ground in her carriage, while the Crown Princess, together with the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Connaught, were on horseback—the first named in her well-known uniform of the Black Hussars. Of the parade itself there is little to say, save that the troops marched past with all their traditional order and steadiness, and that the review ground was a large tract of stubble about four miles from Homburg, which was crowded with many thousand spectators. In the evening there was a State dinner, at which the King of Spain sat between the Emperor and the Empress. On the Emperor's right was the King of Servia, the Duchess of Connaught, and the German Crown Prince, while next to the Empress sat the King of Saxony, the Crown Princess, and the Prince of Wales. The German Emperor himself drank to the health of the 11th Army Corps, alluding to the gratification which he felt at the presence of the Kings of Spain, Servia, and Saxony. The King of Spain then rose and toasted the Emperor and the "Glorious German Army." The King of Spain is being treated in Berlin with marked distinction, and a special compliment was paid to him by the gala performance of *Carmen*. Next day, the 24th inst., the army corps under General Schlotheim began its field evolutions against a skeleton army under General Radecke, which was

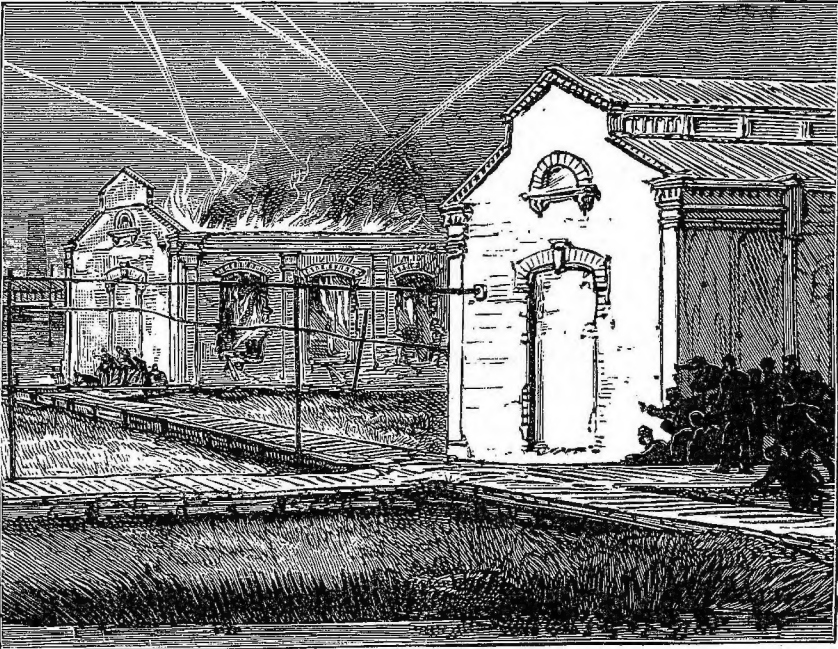


ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR AND STAFF AT MERSEBURG

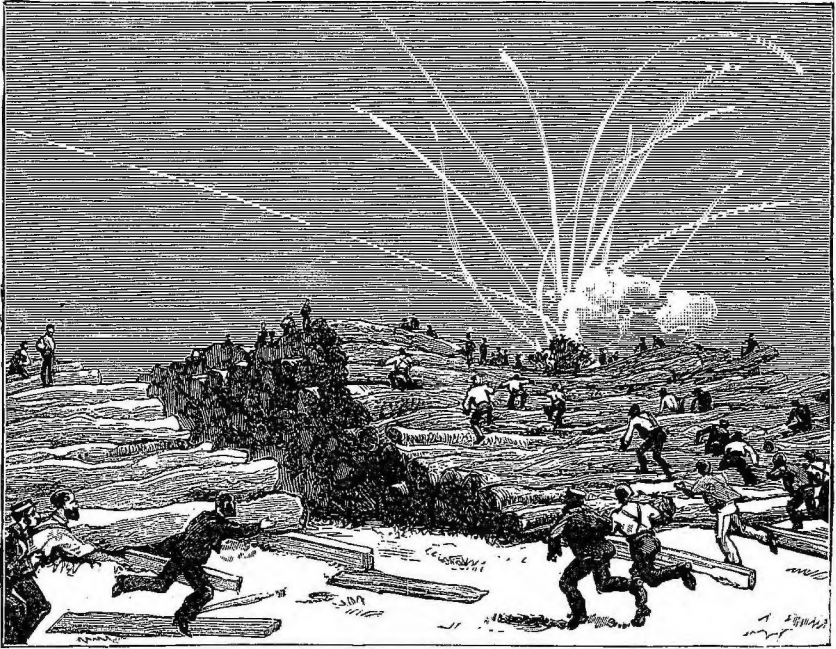
THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES
FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE GERMAN AUTUMN MANŒUVRES—A FIELD BATTERY IN ACTION
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST



THE SHED WHERE THE EXPLOSION TOOK PLACE—WORKMEN TAKING SHELTER



WORKMEN RUNNING TO SEE THE EXPLOSION



THE SCENE OUTSIDE THE ARSENAL



1. Spot Where the Man's Body was Found.—2. Spot Where the Boy's Body was Found.
INTERIOR OF THE SHED AFTER THE EXPLOSION

THE FATAL EXPLOSION AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL

supposed to be advancing upon Frankfort, with outposts along Eschbach. General Schlotheim's object was to cover the city, and to force back the enemy, and a series of brilliant operations were carried on, which resulted in the complete discomfiture of the invading enemy. One of the most striking incidents was a general charge along the entire line, which was carried out with fixed bayonets and drums beating. On Sunday the troops had a brief rest, and the Emperor, after attending Divine Service, as at Merseburg, reviewed the veteran soldiers of the district, and then, with his foreign guests, was present at the military races, in which the horses were all ridden by officers. On the following day began further evolutions between two Divisions of the Army Corps, the various phases of the manoeuvres not being settled beforehand, but each army knowing little of the actual intentions of its adversary. After three days of these evolutions, the manoeuvres were brought to a close, and the Royal party dispersed, the Emperor going to Frankfort, and thence to Baden, for a period of well-earned repose; the King of Spain going to Brussels on a visit to the King of the Belgians; and the King of Servia hastening back to his own country, where a serious Ministerial crisis had occurred during his absence through great Opposition victories in the elections.

THE MALAGASY ENVOYS AT CAPETOWN

THEIR Excellencies Ravinahitriniarivo, the Minister accredited to the Courts of Europe and America; and Ramaniraka, second Ambassador, one of the Private Council of Her Majesty the Queen of Madagascar, their secretaries and suite, accompanied by M. Andrianisa, English Secretary, and Marc Rabibasona, French Secretary, and Messrs. M. and H. Cohen, and N. Freundlich, called, on the afternoon of August 11th, at the officers' mess of the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, at Capetown, where they were entertained. On visiting the barracks the Ambassadors especially requested to hear the pipers. After several tunes had been played, the pipers gave the charging air at the double, also at the request of the visitors. A sword dance was highly applauded, and both the performer and the pipers received an honorarium from their Excellencies.

In the officers' mess, where our scene is portrayed, the Embassy evinced great interest in viewing the colours, trophies, pictures, and historical plate, &c., and also in learning the history of the regiment—its being present at the capture of Capetown in September, 1795, and other records of its services in Germany, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, South and North of France, West Indies, Greece, and India, and its three campaigns in South Africa.—Our engraving is from a sketch by Lieut.-Colonel H. Robley, 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

DOSING A DOG

HERE we have a series of amusing incidents which attended an amateur effort to administer physic to a sick St. Bernard. The volunteer "vet." was evidently highly inexperienced in canine treatment. Provided you are on good terms with your animal, and can exercise good-tempered firmness, without that nervous exercise of force which many people think so necessary, it is by no means so formidable a task as it sounds to physic a dog. Take him between your knees, raise his head, lift the corner of his lip, and the medicine can be quickly poured down his throat, through a convenient aperture in his teeth which seems to exist on purpose, and the patient is compelled to swallow the dose before he is aware of what is happening.

HENRI CONSCIENCE

HENRI CONSCIENCE, the admired Flemish novelist, died at his private residence attached to the strange and weird Wiertz Gallery in Brussels, of which he had been appointed "Conservateur."

He was born at Antwerp in 1812 (of a French father), and began life as a soldier. It was only on quitting the army in 1834 that he exchanged the sword for the pen, his object being to maintain and promote the cultivation of the Flemish language. His first novel, which produced an immense sensation, was "Het Wonder Jaar," and as he was, although a thoughtful and conscientious, also a prolific writer, it was followed in rapid succession by others equally admired, which began to be translated into all European languages some fifteen years after his first *début* as an author. Three years since a public *fête* was given in Brussels to commemorate the production of his hundredth volume. He was preceptor to the present King of the Belgians and his brother, and distinctions and orders of every kind were heaped upon him, a statue having been erected in his honour in Antwerp a very short time before his death; yet simplicity was the key-note of his character and his life.

That he should be honoured with a public funeral was to be expected; but no public funeral on record can have been more minute in the detail with which his mourning country testified its respect and grief. While Conscience lay in state the national flag was hoisted half-mast high on the cathedral spire of his native city, the bells tolled from every church and belfry, and all the shops were closed.

Our portrait represents him in his earlier days. Latterly his appearance changed very much. This likeness of Conscience is, of course, at the present time rare, and we are indebted for it to the author of "Flemish Interiors," who received it from Conscience's own hand.

I. S. TOURGENIEFF

THE wide circle of readers who are acquainted with the characteristic portrait and delicately-touched sketches of the Russian novelist, Ivan Serguéievitch Tourgenieff, have heard with regret of that writer's death, which took place at Bougival, near Paris, on Monday, September 3rd.

To many, his novels and sketches, of which he wrote a great number, have afforded their only knowledge of the Russians as they are at home, while the truth and vividness of his delineations is amply guaranteed by the high esteem in which his writings stand among his own countrymen. Not only by them, but by Western critics, he has been placed in the first rank of novelists. To those who have visited Russia, his graphic and delicate pen at once conjures up with marvellous truth all the characteristics, even to the least details, which effectually distinguish that nation from the Western peoples of Europe. But though Tourgenieff was a thorough Russian, not only in the type of his head and face, but in the genius of his writings and the tragic vein which pervades them, as well as in his mastery over his native tongue, he knew how to touch the chords which are common to all humanity.

The heir to a considerable fortune, he enjoyed the advantages of a careful education, superior, at least, to that received by most of the country squires of his time. Born at Orel in 1818, he was at an early age surrounded by tutors of various nationalities, but none among them was a Russian, and his acquaintance with his own language and his first lessons in the literature of his country were due to an old servant of his mother.

In 1834 the Tourgenieffs went to live in Moscow, where Ivan entered the University, which, however, he soon quitted for that of St. Petersburg, where he made his first essays in literature; and where, thanks to the aid and guidance of one of the Professors, M. Pletnyef, a couple of his poems were published in the best magazine of those days.

In 1838 Tourgenieff went to Berlin, a visit he had long looked forward to as supplying opportunities of learning which were nowhere to be found in Russia, and where, indeed, he became painfully convinced of the deficiencies of his previous education.

When, in 1841, he returned to Moscow, he was indelibly impressed with the necessity of Western culture, and could not fail

to recognise the unwisdom of those who wished to build up a Russian civilisation independently of the progress achieved by the West during centuries of struggle.

In 1843 his poem, "Parasha," brought him into some notice; but the beginning of his fame was due to the "Tottings of a Sportsman," the first sketch of which was published in the Russian *Contemporain*, a magazine in the highest repute. The truth to Nature, delicacy, and picturesqueness of this series of sketches is unsurpassed. It evidences his powers of observation and truthful delineation, and established his fame as an author. An article upon the death of Gogol brought him under the notice of the authorities, and he was imprisoned for a month, and then ordered to remain in the country. His forced seclusion gave him an acquaintance with some sides of Russian life which might otherwise probably have escaped him. He spent much of the time in sporting, to which he was passionately addicted.

Tourgenieff, however, could not settle down to the life of a country squire; the ignorance and apathy of the class were repugnant to him; the relations of the landlords to their serfs he could not view without pain. After the Crimean War, accordingly, he quitted Russia. About this time were produced "Roudin," "A Nest of Nobles," and "Fathers and Sons," all of which have been translated into English, as well as the other principal languages of Europe. At a later period appeared "Virgin Soil." This and "Fathers and Sons" depict in vivid portraiture some of the conflicting political and social currents in Russia. "Fathers and Sons," especially evoked such a storm of abuse from the Liberal ranks, that Tourgenieff seems to have made up his mind to settle abroad. In 1863 he erected a villa near Baden, where he resided until the outbreak of the Franco-German War in 1870, after which he sold his villa and took up his residence in Paris, and, in summer, at Bougival. Tourgenieff was well known and popular in literary and artistic circles. His acquaintances and friends will not soon forget his kindly smile and genial address, and his dignified but cordial manner. He paid several visits to England, and less frequent ones to his own country. For many months preceding his death he suffered the agonies of *angina pectoris*, coupled with attacks of gout, which, however, were borne with much patience and fortitude.

Besides the works we have mentioned, he wrote some dramatic and poetical compositions, and a large number of novels, short stories, and sketches, many of which have been translated into English by Mr. Ralston, Mr. E. Schuyler, Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. H. Wilson, and others. It may not perhaps be remembered that, in his novel, "Fathers and Sons," he originated the word "Nihilist" in its modern political acceptation.

THE LATE MR. DUTTON COOK

MR. DUTTON COOK, who died very suddenly, on Tuesday, September 11th, was a son of Mr. George Simon Cook, a member of a firm of solicitors in Tudor Street, Blackfriars. He was originally articled to the law, but he afterwards devoted himself steadily to the study of painting and drawing upon wood, until ultimately his literary bent overshadowed all other inclinations. His first novel, a story of artist life (less hackneyed than now), entitled "Paul Foster's Daughter," was published in 1861, and achieved a thorough success. This was followed by "A Prodigal Son," "Sir Felix Foy," "The Trials of the Tredgolds," "Hobson's Choice," "Over Head and Ears," "Young Mr. Nightingale," and "Doubleday's Children." Mr. Cook's later stories did not maintain the popularity which his first work received. This was from no lack of merit, but rather because he was incapable of the vulgar sensationalism and coarsely delineated passion which, during the last score of years, have been the chief passports to favour with the ordinary readers of fiction. Latterly, Mr. Cook devoted himself more closely to criticism. Many of his reviews of picture exhibitions appeared in this journal (to the Christmas and Summer Numbers of which, we may add, he contributed several admirable short stories), but latterly he was still better known to the public, especially to the theatre-going public, as the dramatic critic, first, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and then of the *World*. Those who desired a fair-minded and judicious account of a new play instinctively turned to the pages of the last-named journal, where, above the well-known signature, "D.C.," they were sure to find what they wanted. A number of these criticisms were recently reprinted under the title of "Nights at the Play." They had been preceded by other books of a similar character, and we understand that two posthumous volumes, entitled "On the Stage," will shortly be published. Mr. Cook, who was fifty-two at the time of his death, was buried in Highgate Cemetery on the 15th inst. He leaves a widow (*née* Linda Scates, a lady of brilliant musical reputation) and one daughter, named Sylvia, after the heroine of his first novel.—Our portrait is from a photograph by Alexander Bassano, 25, Old Bond Street, W.

WHISKY SMUGGLING IN THE HIGHLANDS

THE Highlanders in certain districts have fallen into their old besetting sin of whisky smuggling, and many seizures have recently been made by the Revenue officials in Perth, Inverness, Ross, and other northern counties. This revival of smuggling is said to be greatly due to the abolition of the malt tax, as this gives increased facilities for carrying on illicit distillation with impunity. Taking them all in all there is not in the United Kingdom a more sober or abstemious community than the Highland crofters. What, then, becomes of all the unlawful stuff which is made? The answer to this is that the Highlanders, though abstemious almost to the length of teetotalism at other times, consume fabulous quantities at birth celebrations, weddings, and funerals. Also it is in large demand in neighbouring villages, and among the Highland population of the great towns. Yet connoisseurs say it is but poor stuff compared with the mellow mountain dew of olden days. It is made with undue haste for fear of detection, and its flavour is not improved by being put into paraffin casks and herring barrels. This increase in illicit distilling is very deplorable, for it demoralises both the smuggler and his neighbours, involving an amount of dissimulation and deceit which is sad to witness in a people who are otherwise honest and respectable. We borrow the foregoing details from an article in the *North British Daily Mail*, and our engravings are from sketches by Mr. W. Thomson Brown, Lochcarron, Ross-shire.

"THIRLBY HALL"

A NEW STORY, by W. E. Norris, illustrated by William Small, is continued on page 325.

MONUMENTS OF ARCHITECTURAL ART IN SPAIN

To the thoughtful lover of Art, travelling in Spain, there come two remarkably intense, and diametrically opposite, experiences. Possessed, probably, of a more or less extended acquaintance with the Art history of the country, and, almost certainly, knowing its successes and glories more perfectly than its failures and strange vicissitudes, his first experiences are rather disappointing. Instead of the exterior grandeur and perfections that he might reasonably expect from the course of his reading, and also from his travels and researches in other European countries, there will rise up before him a huge, perhaps mis-shapen, mass of stonework, only rendered hideous and ridiculous by poor stucco ornamentation, or mongrel and unworthy architectural processes of patchwork. Or, if the hand of the imitator or shallow inventor is not apparent, the Vandalism that has so often stalked through the land will have defaced the beauties that Time had not only spared but added to. So, in like manner, is marred the first view of nine interiors out of ten; one's almost instinctive impressions being those of poverty, tawdriness, ignorance, or defacement.

But there is another more agreeable, more permanent experience, and it is twofold. Prepared for continued disappointment by his first sensations, the persevering student cannot fail to be far more than rewarded by an appreciation of the rich Art of separated portions, by the infinite beauties of detail that meet him at every onward step—perfect gems of loving thought and culture crystallised into form, and only set off by their evil surroundings. So that he will end by confessing that of all countries Spain is the museum of History and ancient Art-craft.

And this beauty of detail has yet another voice, that speaks from unknown quarters and unfrequented highways. In places where the traveller has no expectation of meeting with anything worthy of note, anything beyond the poverty or tawdriness of the average Spanish street, he will come upon bits of work that possess a beauty and speak a history that will fill him with the most exquisite delight.

Of this latter experience we give (page 329), two notable examples, the Eastern Gate of the Cathedral of Valencia, a gem amidst a mass of rubbish, and an old staircase in Barcelona. The latter is especially remarkable, both for its circumstances, and for its own intrinsic merit as a "Renaissance" work of real art and beauty. It forms one side of the great *patio* of an ancient nobleman's house, in one of the lowest streets of Barcelona; the house itself, or rather palace, being now partly used as a warehouse, and partly let in tenements to poor folk. The two finely modelled arches spring from graceful columns, round which cluster vine leaves with bunches of grapes, and here and there, infantile Genii. The basements of the columns, also serving to divide the chief piece of the staircase into panels—carry figures playing upon different instruments. The panels represent (A) Europa carried off by the bull, preceded and followed by Cupids; (B) Neptune, with his trident, seated in his car, drawn by sea-horses, and attended by Tritons.

A good illustration of the degraded styles of architecture and poor modern work so often overgrowing or replacing noble old forms, is to be found in the principal entrance of the Valencia Cathedral. The original style of the building was Gothic, but it has been "improved upon" from time to time, in very bad taste and with very inferior work, until nothing fine is left excepting certain older portions. The *Puerta Principal*, with its narrow receding form and second-rate statues of obscure local saints, resembles the entrance to a theatre rather than to a cathedral.

But, fortunately, there are choice pieces of ancient work in every district, which form, as we have said, an abundant feast for any thoughtful and inquiring Art student—harmonious in proportion, exquisitely perfect in detail, and rich in historical interest. Their name is, indeed, legion, but the following may be cited as examples—the grand *patio* of the *Casa de Pilatos* (Sevilla), with its beautiful Saracenic forms and Roman statues of Pallas and Ceres; the fine cloisters of the once celebrated Cistercian Monastery of Poblet; the Romanesque Cloisters of Tarragona Cathedral, which, in symmetry of construction, perfection of detail, and records of a chequered life of close upon a thousand years, will satisfy the most exacting mind or imagination; the old convent of San Feo, in Cordoba, the *plateresco* doorway of St. Juan in the Cordoba Cathedral, and finally, the beautiful Gothic doorway of the Cathedral of Sevilla.

THE PRINCIPÊ DO GRAM PARÁ RAILWAY, BRAZIL

THIS new railway, the first built within the Brazilian Empire, on the Rigenbach system, climbs the Petropolis Serra, near Rio de Janeiro, a height of 2,600 feet, on a gradient of 15 per cent., and thus brings the charming mountain town of Petropolis, with its 6,000 inhabitants and temperate climate, within an easy distance of the tropical climate of the city and port of Rio de Janeiro. The *concessionaires* are Messrs. Calogero Brothers and Berrini. Dr. Joaquim Miguel Ribeiro Lisboa has had entire charge of the work of construction.

The *Anglo-Brazilian Times* speaks thus concerning the completion of the line, which was formally opened by the Emperor Dom Pedro II. in February last:—"The great problem of surmounting with the iron way the difficulties of the ascent of the Serra de Petropolis—a problem which for many years had exercised the ingenuity of native and foreign engineers—has now been effectually solved under the direction of Dr. Lisboa, whose indomitable energy has triumphed over every difficulty, and crowned his arduous labours with complete success. On this solidly-constructed line the most timid traveller can ascend the Serra in safety and comfort, and the two hours of cramping and bumping which had to be undergone in the diligences are now reduced to half-an-hour of smooth and pleasant ease in a luxurious railway train, for which great improvement Dr. Lisboa has earned the gratitude of all who seek the enjoyable climate of Petropolis, and especially of all the foreign Governments, to whom the vigorous health both of mind and body obtained for their representatives by residence in the Diplomatic Sanitarium must be a matter of pleasant congratulation."

AN EMIGRANT'S LIFE IN MANITOBA

THE first sketch represents a party of emigrants starting for the locality which they have selected for settlement. Among the plagues of this in many respects attractive portion of the earth's surface are the mosquitoes and other flies. Sketches 2, 3, and 6 illustrate this. Peace is unattainable, unless a "smudge" is made, *i.e.*, a fire of green wood purposely intended to give out a good deal of smoke. The oxen are quite aware of the value of a "smudge," and come and stand in its fumes. The fourth picture shows a common difficulty of prairie travel. Sloughs abound, and when dried up in the summer furnish splendid crops of hay. But in early spring they are pleasant neither for man nor beast. In No. 5 our emigrants have just arrived at sunset at the survey corner post, which they have found with some difficulty. The man who is standing up is indicating the best spot for camping out, and is, perhaps, expatiating on the favourable appearance of the surrounding country. No. 7 shows the temporary log-house erected, and a crop of grain growing up. No. 8 exhibits the same scene in winter, when the settler warms his chilled limbs by sawing firewood. The last sketch (9) illustrates the breaking up of land. The peculiar construction of the plough, with its sharp revolving coulter, is worthy of note.—Our engravings are from sketches by Mr. F. A. Disbrow, Winnipeg, Manitoba, who says that, after one winter's experience of a bachelor existence, he strongly advises all intending settlers to bring out with them a wife, if no other "encumbrances."

LONDON MORTALITY still continues low, and last week 1,286 deaths were registered against 1,260 during the previous week, an increase of 26, but being 125 below the average, and at the rate of 170 per 1,000. There were two deaths from small-pox, 15 from measles (a decline of 9), 55 from scarlet fever (a rise of 7), 26 from diphtheria (an increase of 5), 31 from whooping-cough, 25 from enteric fever (a decrease of 6), 54 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a fall of 8, and 38 below the average), and 2 from simple cholera. Different forms of violence caused 55 deaths, 47 being referred to accident or negligence, among which were 22 from fractures and contusions, 5 from burns and scalds, 8 from drowning, and 5 of infants under 1 year of age from suffocation. There were 2,470 births registered against 2,488 during the previous week, being 122 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 58.4 deg., and 1.6 deg. above the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine during the week was 27.3 hours, the sun being 86.5 hours above the horizon.



THE "PEMBROKE CASTLE," somewhat to the disappointment of Scotch admirers, who had faintly hoped that Leith might be equally honoured with Kirkwall, made straight from Copenhagen to Gravesend, where the Liberal Club, undaunted by a silly threatening letter, presented the Premier with an address. Mr. Gladstone, who looks better than he has done for months, left Downing Street the next afternoon (Saturday) for Hawarden, where Lord Granville has been spending a few days with his chief. A sharp look-out for suspicious strangers is maintained by a detective in the adjacent village. His rival, Sir Stafford Northcote, had embarked some thirty-six hours before the Premier's return in the *Pandora*, for the short cruise which is to brace his nerves for next week's campaign in the North of Ireland, where Ulster Conservatism will put forth all its strength to give him a hearty welcome in Belfast.—Mr. W. E. Forster has been visiting Athens, and was to sail from thence last Thursday for Constantinople.

THE FIRST MUTTERINGS of the extra-Parliamentary storm were heard last Saturday at Oldham in Lord G. Hamilton's fierce protest against any attempt to force Home Rule on Ulster; and at the monster meeting on the same day of 10,000 unionist and 30,000 non-unionist working men on Newcastle Town Moor, in favour of the assimilation of the borough and county franchise. Mr. John Morley spoke with his usual incisive force on the anomaly of a voteless mass of 60,000 workers in South Northumberland and Durham alone, and on the course which Ministers should take if the Lords next Session set them at defiance. More noteworthy still (to taxpayers), was the same speaker's hint the day before, when distributing prizes at an art school in the town, that quite as much might reasonably be spent on the Education Budget as on the War Budget of the country.

THE NOMINATION FOR MANCHESTER takes place to-day, and the polling on the 4th of October. Dr. Pankhurst's prospects have materially improved, less for his undignified, and somewhat inconsistent surrender to the Home Rule voters than from the accession to his cause of Mr. Hugh Mason and other leading Liberals, who think the seat should in any case be contested. The Conservatives, on their side, are full of confidence, though the fight may be harder than they at first anticipated.

MR. EDGAR VINCENT, late Chairman of the Council of the Turkish Debt, succeeds Sir Auckland Colvin as Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government. The salary of the office has been reduced from 4,000*l.* to 3,000*l.*

EARL SPENCER left Dublin last Saturday for Glasslough, the residence of Sir Th. Leslie, and on Wednesday proceeded, *via* Derry, to Sir H. Bruce's seat at Downhill. The electric railway, six miles long, from Portrush to Bushmills was to be opened on Friday, and on Saturday the Viceregal party were to return to the Castle.—The new development of the National League agitation is disquieting the authorities. The meeting announced for Sunday last at Miltown Malbay was proclaimed, to the intense disgust of Mr. Kenny, M.P., who was to have filled the chair. Mr. T. P. O'Connor made a fiery speech at Bandon, and Mr. Biggar followed suit at Carlow, the latter, while denouncing outrages *pro forma*, expressing unmistakable approval of boycotting "in business arrangements" as a whip to chastise political offenders. The greatest troubles are, however, expected in Tyrone, where the challenge of Nationalists has been hotly taken up by the Ulster Orangemen. The first two meetings, however, at Strabane and Pomeroy, fell dead through the absence of an audience.—Mr. Jenkinson, Chief of the Criminal Department, has been made head of the new Divisional Magistrates, at a salary of 2,500*l.* The county inspectors will now resume complete responsibility for the good order of their respective districts.—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the two men who died after eating some salted beef at Rosegarland, in Wexford, has ended in a verdict of "Death from eating diseased meat." In the opinion of Mr. Boll, Veterinary Inspector to the Irish Privy Council, the animal slaughtered was suffering from splenic apoplexy, a disease often mistaken for dry murrain, but rendering the meat altogether unfit for human food.—A typical Irish outrage is reported from Tipperary. Three brothers, sons of a widow Fitzpatrick, who had long been at variance with her brother-in-law William, in respect of a land claim, were assailed last week on their way home by their uncle and his two sons, armed with guns and pitchforks. One of the three was dangerously wounded in the stomach, and the other two severely stabbed with a pitchfork. The uncle William and his family are now under arrest.—A furious gale swept over Ireland on Wednesday, rendering the streets of Dublin impassable for hours, and doing much damage everywhere to the crops. At Limerick the old Town Hall, now used as an exchange, was blown down.

EIGHT OF THE NINE MEN now in prison at Glasgow on a charge of treasonable conspiracy have availed themselves of an old clause in the Scottish law to obtain from the Lord Justice-General an order for their trial to come on within sixty days. As the prosecution for the Crown may claim, however, another forty days to complete the case, 100 may possibly elapse before the trial actually begins.

NO LITTLE SENSATION was created in Bow Street and its neighbourhood on Tuesday by the re-examination before Mr. Flowers of P. O'Donnell, the alleged assassin of James Carey. Beyond some slight discrepancies as to the number of chambers in the revolver, and some statements as to a supposed attempt by O'Donnell's female companion to dissuade him from some action on which he seemed determined, the witnesses—young Carey and the officers of the ship—added little to the particulars already known, and the further hearing was adjourned till Friday, when the case against the prisoner will probably be completed by the evidence of Mrs. Carey and Dr. Ensor. The crowds of sightseers who had choked for hours the approach to Bow Street, and lined the road all the way to Millbank, found their labour after all in vain—the prisoner, much to his surprise and theirs, being conducted at the close under a strong military escort to Newgate.

THE LATTER DAYS OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION, brought formally to an end on Wednesday, without prejudice to some pleasant excursions the day after, have been marked by a run of interesting papers, among which Sir Rawson Rawson's exhaustive report on the height, weight, and other physical characteristics of the various races that make up the English people, claims foremost place as a work of permanent value. Lord Rayleigh was elected President for the meeting next year in Canada, which will commence on August 27th. The Meeting for 1885 will be held at Aberdeen.—At the closing *séance* of the Iron and Steel Institute 760*l.* was subscribed in the room for the widow and children of Mr. Davidson, the victim of the accident at the Great Eastern Works, and subscription lists will be forwarded to absent members.—The Sanitary Institute assembled on Tuesday in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, under the Presidency of Professor Humphrey, M.D. The splendid exhibition of sanitary appliances, will remain open to the public for a month.

THE LAST NEW STEAMER of the Guion line, the *Oregon*, obtained, on a trial run from Ailsa Craig to the Cumbraes, a speed of over twenty knots an hour; while from New York we hear that

the *Alaska* has again beaten record time by accomplishing the voyage home in 6 days, 21 hours, and 40 minutes. The managers express a sanguine hope that the passage across will ere long be reduced to a voyage of five days from land to land.

THE Manchester Conference of Employers and Workers in the Cotton Trade has been adjourned for another month, both sides being unwilling to take any decisive step. At Ashton recent differences have been arranged *pro tem*, but everywhere it seems the determination of the operatives to resist to the utmost all attempts to remedy the slackness of trade by a reduction of wages.

The approaching election of a new Lord Mayor may possibly be enlivened by the rare event of a contest, some of the Aldermen being apparently desirous to set aside the usual claims of seniority. At a meeting of his constituents of Castle Baynard Ward, Alderman Hadley, the next in succession to the Chair, was received most warmly, and the supposed objections to him as a bachelor treated with derision.

JAMES BURY, of Bradford, and J. Taylor, of Lincoln, both friends, we believe, of the lamented Marwood, are the selected two out of 1,200, according to the *Times*, between whom the choice of "public executioner to the Corporation of London" will be made. Some others, who also came near winning, have been unwilling that their names should be disclosed, on the plea of injury to their prospects should they become generally known as rejected aspirants for the post of hangman.

AMONG RECENT DEATHS we have to record the names of the Rev. Henry Stebbing (aged eighty-five), poet, historian, critic, and theologian. Mr. Stebbing was the first editor of the *Athenæum*, and the writer of its opening article, and had been for years the last survivor of the twenty English men of letters whom Christopher North named in "The Noctes" as a group of critics unsurpassed since the days of Cadmus; of the Rev. J. Mee, some time Dean of Grahamstown, and one of the first members of the London School Board; and of James Scot Henderson (aged forty-four), of the *Bullionist*, widely and honourably known as a reviewer and journalist of conspicuous ability in many departments of literature, though chiefly of late years as a writer on financial topics.

A TRUSTEE'S TROUBLES

MONTAIGNE says, "'Tis a saying, that 'death discharges us of all our obligations,'" but the saying is doubted—and rightly—by the garrulous old Gascon. For the obligations of a man are passed on from generation to generation, and death is simply the means of transfer so far as many of these obligations are concerned. And if the passer of the unreturning bourne has had title deeds to houses, or if he have been "seised of land" beyond the six feet of earth that most men ultimately "hold in mortmain," as Longfellow says in one of his few puns,—if this is the case, how great is the trouble and how varied the work of those to whom our obligations pass on, when owners and occupants "from graves forgotten stretch their dusty hands," to hold their old estates. A simple record of bare dry fact may show this.

Some few years ago there died a gentleman, who may be called Testator, and he left to another, whom we will dub Trustee, his possessions for certain purposes and uses. A life interest and after-division were the chief of these, and the possessions were small, but included two or three freeholds. It was in connection with these that difficulties gathered and trouble ensued. The primary steps of "prouding" the will were simple—and they included mainly the signing of certain formal papers and valuations, and the payment of probate duty and fees.

When the formal parchment copy of the will had been received even, troubles did not immediately commence. Personal property, so far as was needful, was readily disposed of, for it is one of the curiosities of British law that, say, 10,000*l.* worth of stock or shares or any equivalent security may be disposed of by a mere order to sell, and the signing of a transfer that may be drawn up in a few minutes; but a little country cottage, worth perhaps 50*l.*, is only transferable after the examination of deeds and the drawing up of others, the formalities of many seals and witnesses, and the transfer of parchment enough to set up a law stationer. Personally being, then, converted into cash, and duly used, in time came the task of dealing with what the law ironically calls "real" estate, probably because of the difficulty of dealing with it in any way. That difficulty was not decreased by the fact that a railway company, desiring to extend its lines, promoted and obtained an Act authorising it to purchase compulsorily a mass of property, including a freehold of Testator's. It served the usual "notices to treat," and it became needful for Trustee to name prices, and ultimately to decide between a compromise and costly legal proceedings. The former was at last effected, and then lawyers lengthened out the linked sweetness of their needs. They needed deeds, they wanted particulars of all mortgages, they desired the probate copy of the will. And when the wearisome work was effected, the majesty of the law stepped in to say that, as the sale had been compulsory, and as there was a life interest in the property, and as one of the ultimate legatees was under age, the purchase-money could not be paid to the vendors, but must be banked in the Bank of England, with the sanction of some important official, described as the Paymaster in Chancery or other like title.

The days of the years of the life interest being ended, it became needful to withdraw the money that had been so deposited on some slight interest. Then red-tapeism stepped in. The purchasing company which had paid in the money was consenting to the withdrawal of the portions of all the legatees who were of full age; the legatees were willing, as Barkis of old, and Trustee was willing. But the genius of red tape had its requirements. First of all, aid in the form of a kindly legal practitioner was sought, and his demands were simple and reasonable—the probate copy of the will, the receipt for deposited cash, and particulars of the ages of the legatees. But counsel asked for the certificate of marriage of the parents of these legatees, and an ancient Bible played its part as an index to time and place, and, as it was before the Registration Act, an old clergyman had to be sought out to give the needed certificate. Next counsel discovered that two children of the marriage had died early, and as they would have been entitled to legacies as descendants had they survived, certificates of death were needed for them, and certificates of birth of all. On these particulars a petition to the Court was drafted, and the matter seemed settled after many weeks' worry. But red-tape discovered that in the marriage certificate of the parents the husband was described as "widower," and a further set of certificates of the first marriage and of the death of the wife were needful; and red-tape also urged that it was needful that some person should vouch that the living children of the second marriage were the claimants under the petition, and that there were no others. Affidavits were needful for each; and as two of the "children" were married women, on whose behalf no settlement at marriage had been made, affidavits before Special Commissioners were needed.

Not yet satisfied, red-tapeism urged that the Court would need some guarantee that the succession duty had been or would be paid, and statistical information that would have gratified the compiler of a Blue Book was procured; the extent of the personality, the rent of the total real property of the testator, and the rateable value; his debts and assets; and the amount of the proceeds of the estate during the period of the life interest. Finally, the kindly legal functionary drafted all these into an elaborate set of folios with abundant legal technicalities, the petition supported with its voluminous certificates and affidavits was sent up to London; in the

Court records there appeared in the cases to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Blank, in the unopposed petitions, "Dash's Settled Estates," an order was made, and a printed copy sent down to Trustee, and still he "was not happy," for further forms were needful, costs had to be taxed, succession duties paid, and ultimately "powers of attorney" signed to enable the easily-deposited but hardly-repaid cash to be received, and the consummation was attained at last; whilst a little later, under the same order, the portion of the now mature "infant" was obtained. Of the multifarious duties of Trustee, of his troubles with income-tax claimants, his appeals, his many "returns," and of scores of other annoyances, it boots not now to speak. The moral that is deduced is that "real property" ought, as in other countries, to be transferable as readily as personal, and that a hundred rolls of parchment are not needful for the sale of a few yards of freehold.

J. W. S.



EIGHTY-ONE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS BY GREUZE have been recently discovered in a cellar or garret in the St. Petersburg Academy of Fine Arts.

THE HIGHEST PRICE ever paid for an orchid was realised last week in Covent Garden, when the sum of 235 guineas was obtained for one single specimen in flower.

"SARAH BERNHARDT'S latest intention," Jules Clarétie tells us in the *Temps*, "is not only to write her memoirs, but to play in a thrilling drama the principal incidents of her career." Sarah Bernhardt as Sarah Bernhardt will be interesting to see.

BIRKBECK INSTITUTE, SOUTHAMPTON BUILDINGS.—The Baroness Burdett-Coutts will preside at the inaugural address, which will be delivered by Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S., on Wednesday evening, October 3. The new institution in Bream's Buildings, the foundation-stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, will be opened early in 1884.

BEGGING has often been stated to be a profitable occupation, and certainly a most successful mendicant has just died in Illinois. At the close of the American war he dressed as a soldier, and made up such a pathetic story of his wounds and troubles that few could resist giving him alms. In three years he collected 13,000*l.*, and lived on the interest for the remainder of his life.

TWO DANIEL-LIKE SENTENCES, lately passed on prisoners in the United States, might possibly be adopted over here with advantage. An illiterate man was brought to justice for some slight offence, when the judge ordered him to be imprisoned until he could read and write. A second was sentenced until he could read, and in three weeks both acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their keepers, and were discharged.

AN ARTIFICIAL FOWL is the latest gastronomic invention across the Atlantic. Bones of birds which have already done duty at table are used as the framework, and a finely ground preparation of beef and other flesh chemically flavoured is then carefully moulded round them, the fraud being impossible to detect. Little by little the bird is built up. A spring chicken takes about three hours to make, and a tough old bird "for the use of boarding houses" two hours longer. The spring chickens are very popular at wedding breakfasts, for being without joints they are easy to carve.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF THE VICEROY OF INDIA has been announced in Bombay by a eulogistic speaker at a meeting to present a farewell address to Sir Evelyn Baring on his departure for Cairo. "It is only a short time since," remarked the speaker, "that we met in this hall to do homage to one in whom the people of India love more and more with pardonable, if exaggerated enthusiasm, to trace the lineaments of a new Buddha, stainless and spotless, true and tender, come to life again for the welfare of India:

Lord Buddha, Lord Ripon styled on earth."

What will the rude, unfeeling critics of the Ilbert Bill say to this?

SOME DROLL SPECIMENS OF DUTCH-ENGLISH were given by the *Saturday Review* last week. Here are a couple of Anglo-Norwegian notices culled this summer respectively from Molde and Vossevangen:—"Ask for O. B. Arol jr. Molde if you are wanting good and cheap fare by car or 'gig' in the neighbourhood of Molde. Also if you will go from Molde to Battensfjordören frightening the sea sickness by the crossing of Huitadviken (the open sea between Molde and Christiansund)."

"BATH! BATH!

"At C. K. Glimme's first class bath in Vossevangen can anybody get

"TUSH BATH

"WORM AND COLD TUBBATH

"At any time (except Saturday) by 2 hours forbode."

THE FORESHORE.—All highways are open to all men to traverse, and the sea-beach is a highway. The sea-beach consists of that portion of land which is dry at ebb and covered at flow of tide. If these two premisses be granted, what right, it may be asked, have seaboard parishes to cart away hundreds of tons of shingle, sand, and stones from beaches that do not belong to the parish, but to the Crown? Yet it is a fact only too patent that the beaches at a hundred points on our coast are being destroyed by local authorities, and are being tampered with at a hundred others. These local misdoings ought to be stopped, but the difficulty is in providing for places where the sea is gaining on the land. At present Easton is accustomed to defend itself against the sea by "turning the edge" of the waves as it were on the next place. Weston, if possible, repeats the process, and so on, until some poor parish is impinged upon, and then acres of undefended land go yearly "out to sea." How serious the loss on parts of the coast few people away from the locality know, yet within the past ten years, hundreds of acres have been washed away from Sheppey, and in Yorkshire from Flamborough Head to Spurn Point the sea is gaining on the land some thirty acres per annum.

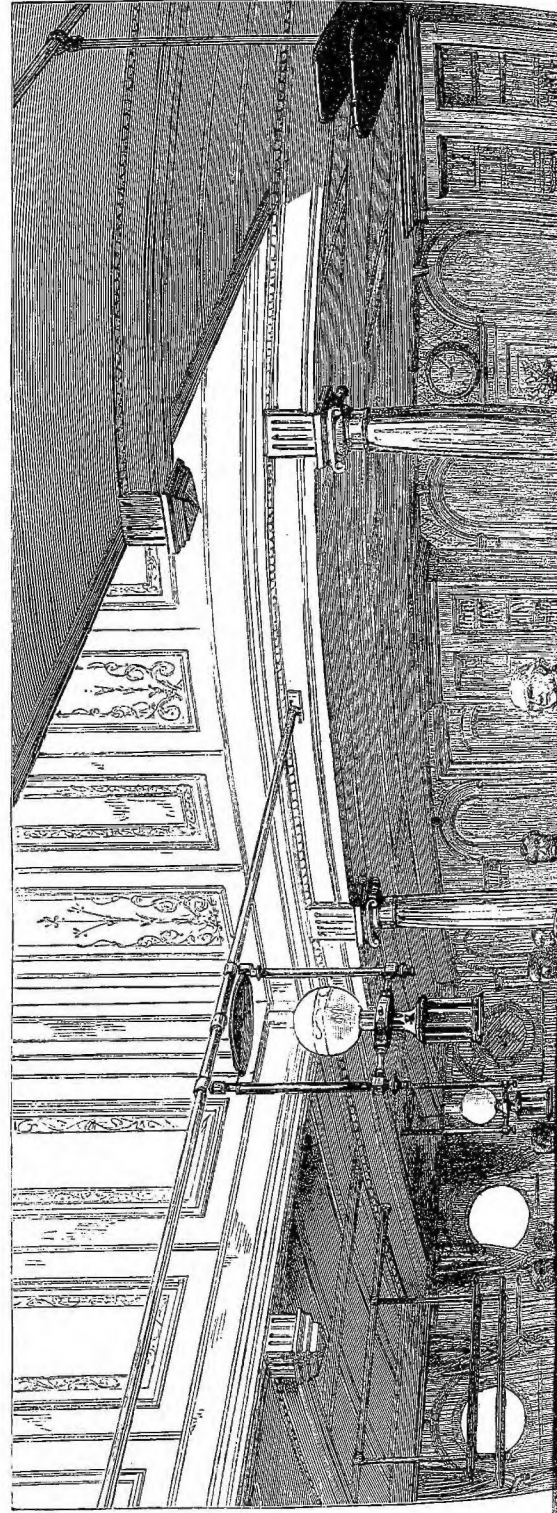
GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS turn out to be as barren and forbidding as the magic lantern lectures of our childhood always assured us, and Baron Nordenskjöld is returning without having discovered that agricultural Eldorado which it was hoped he would have found in the interior. He telegraphs to the *Times* that, "An inland ice party started on July 4th from Anleitsvik Fjord, on the Western coast. When they were about ninety miles east of the glacier border, and about 5,000 feet above the sea level, they were prevented by soft snow from proceeding with sledges. They sent the Laplanders further on snow shoes. These advanced nearly 143 miles eastward over a continual snow desert and to a height of nearly 7,000 feet. The conditions for a snow-free interior did not exist here, but this expedition, during which men have reached for the first time the interior of Greenland, has given important results as to the nature of the interior of an ice-covered continent. Over the whole island there is ice." On August 16th the Expedition sailed southwards, and after visiting a fjord where remains dating from the Norman period were found, Professor Nordenskjöld reached Reikevick on September 9th. The observations on the sea temperature showed that the cold current which packs the ice along the east coast of Greenland is very insignificant, that the glaciers of the east coast are few and of no great size, and that the fiords are free from ice. Probably the coast may be reached by suitable steamers in the autumns of most years.



MR. GLADSTONE'S SITTING-ROOM



MR. TENNYSON'S CABIN



Mrs. Gladstone

Princess of Wales

King of Denmark

Sir Donald Currie

Care of Russia

Queen of Denmark

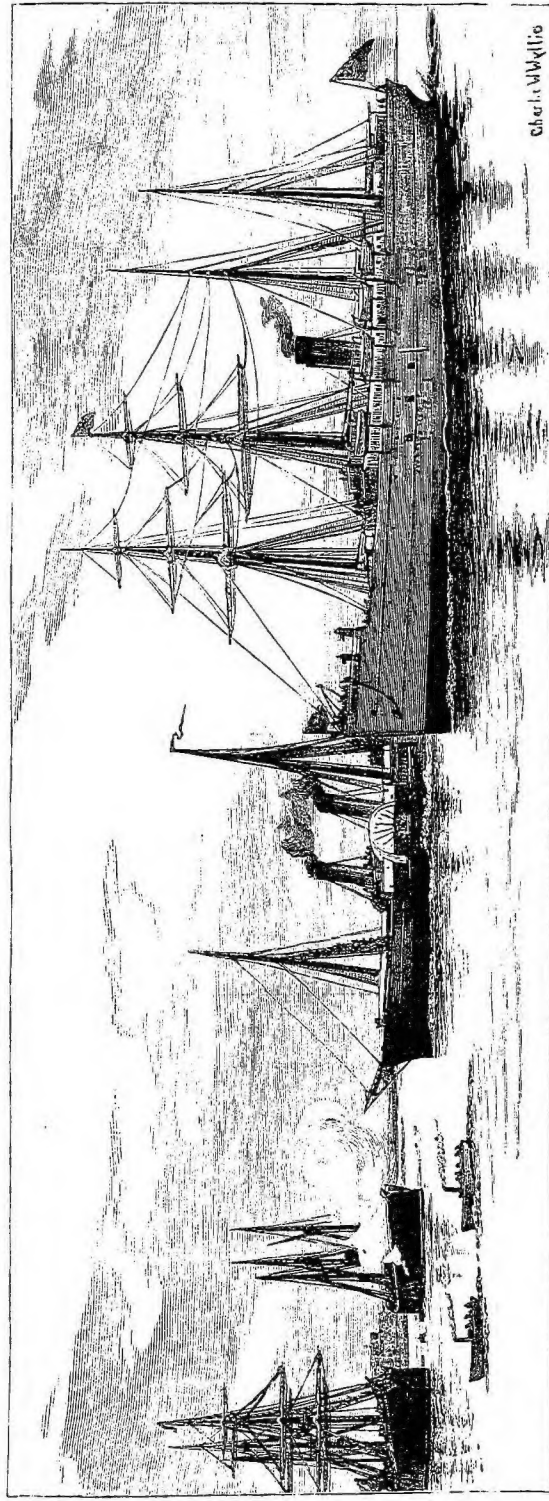
Mr. Gladstone

Queen of Greece

THE ROYAL BANQUET IN THE SALOON OF THE "PEMBROKE CASTLE" AT COPENHAGEN

Mr. Alfred Tennyson

Crown Prince of Denmark



THE ROYAL VISITORS LEAVING THE "PEMBROKE CASTLE" IN THE IMPERIAL YACHT

Charles V. Wallis



THE Autumn Manœuvres in GERMANY have been the chief European topic of the week. Not merely because of the military evolutions, but for the reason that they have been witnessed by four Crowned Heads, two Heir Apparents, and a host of Princely personages. Such a gathering could not take place without the sensitive pulse of political circles being considerably perturbed, and the simple fact that the Kings of Spain and of Servia have been made Honorary Colonels in the German army has excited comment westwards and eastwards respectively. In France, indeed, the cordial reception of King Alfonso by the Emperor, and the report that the former has sought entrance into the German-Austro-Italian union, has created considerable uneasiness, and Gallic annoyance has not been bettered by the appointment of the King to a regiment of Uhlans forming part of the Strasburg garrison. This is characterised as a studied insult on the part of Germany, and the popular Paris journals have been indulging in very strong language on the subject, all the more so as great preparations have been made to give the King a friendly greeting on his passage through Paris. Officially, however, King Alfonso will be as warmly welcomed as though he had never been to Homburg, and on his arrival from Brussels to-day (Saturday) he will be received at the station by M. Grévy himself, while there will be the usual round of State banquets, gala performances at the Opera, and military displays during his stay. There is, it must be admitted, some cause for suspicion on the part of France at the aspect of her four neighbours, Germany, Austria, Italy, and now Spain being banded together in an offensive and defensive alliance, directed in a great measure against herself. But, on the other hand, it is foolish even for French journalists to fly into a delirious fit of hysterics, and rave about that "good spy," the Uhlan Colonel, and those "reptiles of Berlin."

The cordial reception of the King of SERBIA, both at Homburg and Vienna, has caused equal dissatisfaction eastwards, Russia being by no means pleased with the distinction accorded to the ruler of the little State which alone out of the Balkan kingdoms and principalities has dared to resent Muscovite influence, and prefer the goodwill of that arch-enemy of Pan Slavism, Austria. Thus the Pan Slavists, acting as it is generally thought under Russian direction, have been busily at work during King Milan's absence, and taking advantage of the general elections which have just been held have sent up a large Radical majority to the Skuptchina—so that, even with the members nominated by the King, who form a quarter of the whole Assembly, the Cabinet can only count upon the support of half the Chamber. The crisis is all the more serious, as the existing Ministry is exceedingly friendly to Austria, while the Radicals are much more inclined towards Russia and France. It was under M. Ristic and a Radical majority that war with Turkey was declared, and should the present Cabinet be compelled to resign, there will be a prospect of a very unsettled time in Servia, especially with the Pretender to the throne, Prince Karageorgevich, in the background—supported both by Montenegro and her powerful patron, Russia. The Ministry have not resigned as yet, as they consider it their duty first to present for ratification the Railway Convention concluded by the Conference à Quatre.

Another Balkan State, BULGARIA, has been restored to comparative tranquillity, as Prince Alexander has bowed his head to the storm, and obediently re-established the original Constitution which was drawn up at Tirnova when Bulgaria obtained her independence. The Deputies of the Sobranje, or Assembly, had by a coalition between Conservatives and Federals requested the Prince to adopt this course, and the Prince at once complied, revoking his manifesto of last week announcing the organisation of a new Constitution altogether. This unexpected turn of events has somewhat non-plussed the Russians, who had intended to make capital out of the breach between the Prince and his people, and the Muscovite General and Ministers at once sent in their resignations, which were promptly accepted, and M. Zankoff entrusted with the formation of a pure Bulgarian Cabinet. The truth is that even Radical Bulgarians are beginning to see the danger of a perpetual Russian Dictatorship, and that, as long as their Sovereign and themselves are at variance, that Dictatorship will flourish.

Turning to matters which more affect the world at large, FRANCE and CHINA have not yet been able to come to an agreement on the vexed Tonquin question. China is willing enough to hand over Annam to France, but refuses to yield up the Tonquin province, offering instead to open out the country by throwing open the Red River to the commerce of all nations, and to subdue the Black Flags herself. France holds to her original demands, that she should have possession of the whole Delta, and exclusive control of the navigation as far as Hon-Hon. It is true that she has offered China a neutral zone, but in such a manner that the Chinese would be carefully kept away from the seaboard. But while awaiting the answer from Peking, France is not neglecting preparations for every eventuality, and is sending out powerful reinforcements, while she has now despatched the Legion of Honour to King Phu-Duc, whom, as yet, China refuses to recognise. Meanwhile General Bonet is coming to France to report upon the situation, having, it is now said, requested M. Harmand to send him on this mission, so that he may confer with the home authorities upon the measures best calculated to assure the prompt exercise of the proposed protectorate. As to military operations, they are suspended for the nonce, owing to the "unfavourable character of the present season." M. Patenotre, who is to replace M. Tricou as Ambassador to China, is to start without—as originally intended—waiting for the result of negotiations. Turning to China proper, there is no news from the Treaty ports, where all is quiet. At Canton, however, an uneasy feeling still prevails. The trial of Logan, the Custom House officer, accused of pushing the Chinese porter into the water, has again been postponed; and Chief Justice Kennie declares that, if intimidated, he will refuse to hold a Court.

From FRANCE proper there is little to chronicle. There was a meeting of 2,000 Royalists, last week, at the Grand Hotel, under the Presidency of an iron founder, M. Denonvillers, at which loyal speeches were made, but no programme adopted. "The King was their Sovereign, and they were his subjects; that was programme enough"—such was the decision of the meeting, which separated, crying, "Vive le Roi." In Government circles the only item has been another batch of political changes, about 170 judges being placed on the retired list. Paris has elected M. Forest, an ardent Radical, to the seat vacated by M. Tricard on his elevation to the Senate, and has been gossiping over three sensational duels—one between two Japanese residents of the capital, which, like the great majority of such encounters in France, resulted in nothing but satisfaction to the honour of the various combatants.

In EGYPT the cholera seems to be still lingering at Cairo. The elections to the new Legislative Assembly have been taking place, the Khedive has appointed Mr. Edgar Vincent to succeed Sir Auckland Colvin as Financial Adviser to the Government; and the new Council of State has been formed. The President is Sherif Pasha. His colleagues consist of ten Egyptians, amongst whom are two Armenians; four Frenchmen, MM.

Gay-Lussac, Pietri, Rousseau, and Borelli; three Englishmen, Mr. Edgar Vincent, Mr. Lemesurier, and Mr. Rowsell; two Austrians, Herren Blum and Keller; and one Italian, Signor Ara. From the Soudan we hear that General Hicks was expected to leave Khartoum for operations at the front on the 29th inst. Active steps are being now taken to put down the slave trade, and a large caravan was captured near Assiout by the gendarmerie, consisting of 250 slaves; and Ali Saidi, the chief slave-dealer in Cairo, has now been arrested, and is to be tried by court-martial.

WESTERN AFRICA.—There is important news from the Congo this week. Both from the letters of the explorer, Mr. H. M. Stanley, and of Lieutenant Van de Velde, who left Mr. Stanley some weeks since, most valuable work appears to have been achieved. Mr. Stanley has opened out a great tract of country, stretching from the mouth of the Congo to the Equator, establishing a line of a dozen stations from the coast, along the line of the Kivulu, and thence back to the Congo. He has encountered tribes eager to trade, and of evidently advanced commercial principles, as they are shrewd at a bargain. He reckons that no less than 4,500 miles of navigation have thus been thrown open to civilisation, and states that as yet "there have been no angry words exchanged between us and the natives, and the best of all is that the most Conservative chiefs seek our alliance, and furnish us with carriers. About 400 natives convey goods for us now where it took nearly a year to induce the most stubborn ones to give us one." Poor M. de Brazza seems to be doing very little, but the firing of a village called Manipomba or Loango by Captain Cordier, of the *Sagittaire*, seems from all accounts to have been one of those arbitrary proceedings to which the French have recently become so addicted. Captain Cordier insisted upon buying certain territory, and the King only complied under protest, whereupon his village was destroyed.—Troubles in ASHANTEE continue, and a new candidate for the throne has appeared in the person of Quacoe Duah, cousin of Kalcalli, who is reported to be in hiding. Owosoo Korkor, who is acting for Duah, is ravaging King Kalcalli's territory.

From SOUTH AFRICA we hear that Zululand is still uneasy, and that Usibepu is looking for Cetewayo, who is hiding in the Reserve, and is now begging the Natal Government to collect his wives. Meanwhile he has been summoned to surrender, and an expedition despatched against him.

Of MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS we hear from ITALY that the number of victims by the Ischian disasters has been officially declared to be 1,990 killed and 374 injured. The subscriptions for the sufferers now exceeds 100,000.—In AUSTRIA the Croatian difficulty is still the chief question. Last week an encounter between some 600 peasants and the troops took place at Farhasevincz. Ten of the former were killed and many wounded.—From RUSSIA come reports of extensive military preparations along the Austrian and German frontiers.—In SWITZERLAND the crusade against the Salvationists continues; though one Swiss citizen, who was holding a meeting in his own house at Geneva, defied the officers of the law to violate his domicile, and they had to retire discomfited. The new iron bridge across the Aar at Berne was opened on Monday with considerable ceremony.—In SPAIN there has been a meeting of the Dynastic Left, at which Señor Moret defined the party as being as Democratic as it was Monarchical, and that, should the liberty of Democracy be in danger, they would raise the cry of "Long live Democracy," while should the Monarchy be attacked they would exclaim "Long live Monarchy."—In TURKEY there has been a great scare respecting the visit of Mr. Gladstone to Copenhagen, and his lunch with the Czar. Mr. Wyndham, the British Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, has protested against the monopoly of the Smyrna coasting trade granted to a Turkish shipowner, and, with regard to the tariff question, has reaffirmed the right of England to the "most favoured nation" treatment, a claim which Herr Gescher, head of the Judicial Department in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, emphatically endorses.—In MADAGASCAR the French soldiers are said to be suffering severely from fever, which the Hovas escape, as they are encamped upon higher ground. It is said that no military operations can take place before May or June. Meanwhile the Hovas are stated to have re-occupied all the positions on the north-west coast of the island, with the exception of Majunga.—In AUSTRALIA the proposed annexation of New Guinea continues the chief topic, and it has been decided that a Federal Annexation Committee shall meet at Sydney in the last week of November.



THE Queen is still in Scotland with the Princesses Christian and Beatrice. On Thursday week Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses, drove to Abergeldie, and visited the Empress Eugénie, who had arrived there that day. The Marquis of Lansdowne kissed hands on appointment as Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. Next day the Empress Eugénie called on the Queen, after which Her Majesty drove round by Gairn Side with the Princesses Christian and Beatrice. Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, who with Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, have been out deer-stalking daily, left the Castle to return to school. The Queen went out on Saturday, and Princess Christian drove to Tillypronie, and visited Sir John and Lady Clark. On Sunday Her Majesty attended Divine Service in the Castle; the Rev. Thomas Majoribanks officiated, and afterwards dined with the Queen. On Monday Madame Albani Gye and her sister lunched with Her Majesty, and in the evening the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson and the Rev. A. Campbell dined with the Queen. The Duke and Duchess of Albany arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday afternoon.—The Princess Beatrice was to visit Aberdeen on Thursday, and open a bazaar in aid of the Sick Children's Hospital, and inaugurate the New Park presented to the City by Miss Duthie.—During Her Majesty's absence considerable improvements are being made in the interior of Buckingham Palace.

The Prince of Wales is to join the Princess and her daughters at Copenhagen to-day (Saturday), on his return from Germany, where with the Dukes of Edinburgh and Connaught he has witnessed the manœuvres, particulars of which are given in another column. The Prince and Princess are expected to return to England next month.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are to arrive at Bombay on November 20.—The Duke and Duchess of Albany, who have been the guests of the King and Queen of Holland at the Hague, paid a visit to the International Exhibition at Amsterdam on Saturday, afterwards being entertained at a State dinner, at which members of the Diplomatic Body and Civil and military authorities were present. The Duke and Duchess left the Hague for London on Sunday evening. The Duke and Duchess will go to Riddersfield on October 13th in order to open the park presented to that town by Mr. Beaumont.

A farewell dinner and ball will be given in honour of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Montreal next month.—Prince George of Wales arrived at Montreal last Monday.—On Sunday the Empress Eugénie attended Divine Service at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, Braemar. Mass was celebrated by the

Rev. James Paul.—The Princess Frederica of Hanover and Baron von Pawel Rammigen, who have been absent since the early part of last year, will return to Hampton Court Palace next month.



THERE HAS BEEN "a steady improvement," according to the latest bulletins, "in the health of the Bishop of Peterborough during the past week, the symptoms, both local and general, having greatly ameliorated." It is now hoped that it will be found possible to remove him in the course of the week to the Palace at Peterborough—a change for which he has been for some time desirous.

IN ORDER TO ENSURE UNITED ACTION in the projected Luther Commemoration next November, the Council of the Evangelical Alliance have decided to dissolve their own Committee, and to co-operate with the newly-formed Committee of "the Luther Commemoration for Great Britain and Ireland," of which Lord Shaftesbury is the President. A preliminary statement has been drawn up by the latter body, and will be sent to each of the 30,000 ministers of Protestant denominations throughout the country.

THE STROME FERRY RIOTERS were released on the 20th, after undergoing fifty-six days of the original term of four months' imprisonment. Seven took the first train on Friday for the North, the authorities having provided each with a free pass and five shillings for their expenses. The remaining three rested for the day in Edinburgh, where they were entertained at tea by Dr. Begg, and presented with three pocket-books each containing a 5*l.* note. The sum of 500*l.* has been collected for the ten, and will be distributed among them by three agents, whom Dr. Begg will nominate.

SOME EXCITEMENT has been caused in Salisbury by the determination of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to re-impose the tax of a penny per perch, first levied by Bishop Poore in the twelfth century, on the tenants of Church lands. The tax, after running over 700 years, ceased to be collected fourteen years ago, and the attempt to revive it was met at first by a general refusal to pay. The Commissioners, however, seem in earnest in the matter, and have taken out summonses against six of the defaulters.

DR. HELLMUTH, Assistant Bishop of Ripon, commenced his work in that Diocese on Sunday by the ordination in Ripon Cathedral of 19 priests and 22 deacons. The official residence will be at Harrogate.

A CROWDED MEETING of the Salvationists was held on Tuesday evening in Exeter Hall to pray for Miss Booth, whose trial will take place on Saturday, and, if the offence with which she is charged be proved, will leave the judges no alternative but to sentence her to three months' imprisonment. Our Government, the General urged, should interfere; but Government so far had been content to promise that somebody should be sent to watch the case. The details of Miss Booth's arrest were described with much animation by Mrs. Josephine Butler. Meanwhile, the interference of the Cantonal authorities with the right of private meeting has brought about an inevitable reaction, ending in one case in the discomfiture of the officials, whom a notary of Geneva, in whose country house three hundred converts had met by invitation, fairly put to flight by reading the law upon the subject, and threatening them with an action for damages if they persevered.

MR. SHAW, OF TAMATAVE, arrived this week in good health, but much wearied by the voyage, in the *Garth Castle*, the ship which also brought the Carey family from the Cape. A meeting of the London Missionary Society was to be held in Exeter Hall on Thursday to bid him welcome home, and hear the tale of his unjust imprisonment. Mr. Shaw is understood to set his claim for compensation from the French Government at 10,000*l.*

THE NOMINATION of the Rev. F. St. John Thackeray to the college living of Maple Durham causes a vacancy among the assistant masters at Eton, which will be filled, it is said, by Mr. Lowry.



THE OPERA AT NEW YORK.—Mr. Mapleson starts on the 4th prox. for New York, to resume his management of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music. With Mr. Abbey's new enterprise now staring him in the face, he may meet with unforeseen obstacles; but Mr. Mapleson has encountered obstacles frequently, and, his star being a lucky one, has generally surmounted them. He has Madame Adelina Patti on his side, and her old rival, Madame Christine Nilsson, against him. The result is anticipated with incredible interest by amateurs of the opera at New York; and there is every likelihood of Gluck-Piccinni war being waged among amateurs of Italian opera throughout the United States. The issue must probably depend upon mere chance. The public are more fickle and "ill-contrived" than they are in England, or even France. All taken into consideration, however, it cannot fail to be a very interesting and exciting season. If victory rests with both sides, it will be little short of a phenomenon in the operatic world.

WAIFS.—Madame Adelina Patti leaves Craig-y-Nos, her castle in South Wales, for the United States on the 22nd of the coming month. She also, it is reported, will have a daily historiographer attached to her suite.—Mr. Carl Rosa's two new English operas, *Esmeralda* and *Colomba*, are quite as fully appreciated in Manchester as they have already been in Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Liverpool. Each work finds its ardent admirers, which, as the schools to which they respectively belong are so essentially different, is easy to be understood; but, in any circumstances, both Mr. Goring Thomas and Mr. Mackenzie may be fairly congratulated on their success. Meanwhile, the other favourite operas—*Mignon*, *Faust*, *Carmen*, &c.—have maintained their place in the bills, to the satisfaction of Mr. Rosa's supporters and the interests of his undertaking. The same performers have represented the leading characters on each occasion.—It is now, we believe, decided that Sir Michael Costa is to remain at Brighton for a considerable period, having given up his London residence. Whether he subsequently goes to Italy, as was expected, will naturally depend upon the recommendation of his medical advisers.—Signor Bevignani (of the Royal Italian Opera) has left London for St. Petersburg, where he is once more engaged as one of the conductors at the Italian Opera. He will also occupy his old post of *chef d'orchestre* at Moscow.—A grand "Memorial Celebration" in honour of the late Richard Wagner is to be held at Munich next summer. Three model representations of the *Ring des Nibelungen* (the entire tetralogy) will be given, with the artists who alternately assumed the principal characters at Bayreuth in 1876 and 1882. Bayreuth will subsequently occupy itself with a renewal of the performances of the "sacred drama" (as some term it), the much-disputed *Parsifal*—Wagner's "Swan Song," which created so mingled a sensation last summer.—Mr. Joseph Barnby, there is

every reason to believe, resolving, after all, to be guided by his earliest inspiration, will present the London public, at the Royal Albert Hall, with *Parvifal*, in the form of an oratorio.—The first London performance of Sir George Macfarren's new oratorio, *King David* (at Mr. Willing's opening concert in St. James's Hall), will be conducted by Sir Arthur Sullivan, as at Leeds.



MR. JAMES PAYN'S "Thicker than Water" (3 vols. : Longmans, Green, and Co.), is not a very satisfactory example of its author's faculty for construction. It reads as if it had been written from hand to mouth, as it were, without any very definite idea of what the story was going to be, or of what use was to be made of the characters, many of whom seem to belong to some other plot which faded out as the actual plot, such as it is, came in. Something surely was intended to be done with the wild-beast tamer and the Mexican, who both enter very impressively and then entirely disappear; and the same may be said in less degree of many others. In short, from the beginning to the end, Mr. Payn seems to have been feeling his way, and the result is an exceedingly rough draft, instead of a finished novel, such as it might easily have been made with a little forethought and decision. It contains two characters of some originality—a husband-hunting rich widow, amiably selfish and selfishly amiable, and a crack-brained philanthropist, who treats his own flesh and blood with savage cruelty, but keeps an asylum for helpless and decayed authors, who constitute a more unhappy family than Dr. Johnson's pensioners. Their jealousies and intrigues, which form the most important part of the novel, are not unamusing in idea, though spoiled by that imaginary necessity under which Mr. Payn labours of being jocose and high-spirited. The jocosity and high spirits are certainly comically cumbersome and elephantine, and are even sometimes desperate, like the efforts of a man who knows that he is asked to dinner only in order to amuse the company. Liveliness of this kind is certain to end in being dull; and of the comic anecdotes with which he tries yet further to enliven himself, nearly all are familiar to everybody, so that it is only too easy to see how many of them are spoiled in the telling. It will be remembered that Mr. Payn won his reputation by the invention of plots which were to say the least what is called sensational—it is only of late that he has turned his attention to the portraiture of men and manners. On the whole we are quite sure that comedy is by no means his forte, whatever may be his qualifications for the coarser forms of melodrama. For the light style he now affects he has far too heavy a hand.

"Adrian Bright," by Mrs. Caddy (3 vols. : Hurst and Blackett) is in many respects a decidedly clever work: and it has need to be, considering its prodigious length, which amounts to that of quite four ordinary volumes. It consists mainly of descriptions of a tour in Yorkshire, and of portraits and conversations of a highly artistic circle, with a dash of the form of refined Bohemianism at present in fashion. Indeed, in all respects it is a book of the day, belonging to the half humorous reaction against æstheticism, while accepting views of artistic philosophy which will in their turn have to undergo their share of ridicule. It would be interesting to know what Mrs. Caddy's notions of what she calls the real Greek spirit, as displayed in working very hard in dragging up ferns by the roots, really are. We should have supposed that to exert one's strength in order to obtain what one wants is no more peculiarly Greek than it is peculiarly Chinese: but then "Greek" is merely another form of the superlative with others than Mrs. Caddy. The marked merits of the novel, if such it can be called, are the remarkable brightness and reality of the conversations, and the individuality of the different characters who take part in them. Sense and nonsense, silliness and subtlety, trip up one another's heels just as in the best talk of real life, and quite as amusingly. Much of what is said is really suggestive of thought, and it would be easy to extract a collection of capital paradoxes and epigrams. Widely popular the book can scarcely be, owing to its mere shadow of a story. But it cannot fail to find a sufficiently numerous and influential public among those who take at least a superficial interest in artistic matters, not perhaps out of any definite tendency of their own, but because they like to be in sympathy with any and every intellectual fashion of their time. These will find in Mrs. Caddy an agreeable and useful philosopher and friend. She writes above nobody's head, and yet makes her readers feel themselves also to be artistic philosophers. Her principal topic is painting; but sculpture, music, and musicians, as well as social eccentricities, are not forgotten.

"Adé," a Romance (1 vol. : Tinsley Bros.), is one of those now happily obsolete stories of mock-modest young women who wonder what anybody can see in them, who have more or less beautiful and unpleasant sisters, write of past events in the present tense, turn what is merely commonplace into vulgarity, are morbidly sentimental, and idealise muscle in proportion as it is unconnected with heart or brains. The heroine, Dora, is the ungrammatical and mock-modest young person who, of course to her amazement, wins the heart of a baronet. But the leading part is played by her beautiful sister Irene, who bestows her passionate affection upon a muscular but selfish young idiot, the latter, through a convenient misunderstanding, marrying a red-haired heiress, and so breaking the heart of Irene. At any rate she dies, though there is some uncertainty as to how much wet feet had to do with the matter. That is literally the whole of a story, as to the originality and freshness of which it is not difficult to decide. In short, it has been told many hundreds of times, though very seldom at once so mawkishly and so baldly. In many parts it has even the effect of a burlesque upon the once favourite school to which it belongs. Of course the sentiment is modified by a great deal of kissing, and by displays of exceedingly vulgar smartness and squabbling. Books of this sort have done a great deal of harm in their time, and really had some effect upon the minds and tastes of young and impressionable readers. But it is highly improbable that "Adé" will do the smallest harm even to the feeblest of minds.

We have also received "The Legacy," from the German of Tieck, translated by G. Greville Moore (Remington and Co.); and "Everything Is Possible To Will," by Ellen E. Ellis (63, Fleet Street).



WHEN a playwright or novelist affixes to his production a title in which the definite article figures in the affected abbreviated form of "Ye," it may in the words of the poet Cowper be said of his peculiar fancy that,

The dearth of information and good sense
Which it presages always comes to pass.

Such at least was the case on Saturday at the IMPERIAL Theatre, when a new play, written by Mr. H. P. Grattan, and called in the

bills *Ye Legende*, proved to be one of the most tedious productions that ever wore out the patience of a first-night audience. The mixture of the lugubrious and the farcical which Mr. Grattan, who played a prominent part in his own piece, had prepared for the entertainment of his audience, provoked, it is true, much laughter; but the mirth was of the derisive kind which awakens in the hearts of humane spectators profound commiseration for the unhappy performers. Some measure of sympathy was also probably felt for Mr. Curran, a gentleman very well known, and very popular as an acting manager, for whose benefit the performance of this play and another shorter piece entitled *Auld Robin Gray* was given. The latter, which is the production of a Mr. Roy was, we are bound to say, less absurd; though its vein of domestic sentiment certainly received no help from the rather eccentric acting of Mr. McIntyre in a part somewhat out of the line of this well known actor.

Mr. Irving's visit to Edinburgh, which, being immediately preparatory to his departure for the United States, has necessarily assumed something of the character of a formal farewell, has furnished the local journals with a fruitful source of gossip and comment, and has altogether been productive of great excitement. A reverend gentleman, who only a few days previously had declared it improper for a clergyman to be seen in a playhouse, has ventured on just one visit, with a view to confirm his unfavourable impressions; but has publicly confessed that he found no harm, but, on the contrary, both profit and delight in witnessing the Shakspearian performances of Mr. Irving and Miss Terry. While even the clergy are thus hurried away by the enthusiasm of the moment, it is hardly to be wondered at that among the laity the objectors are almost silenced, and crowded audiences have every evening filled the NEW LYCEUM Theatre. It is officially notified that the performance of the *Merchant of Venice*, on Saturday afternoon last, realised 457*l.* 10*s.*, which is believed to be the largest sum ever taken in a provincial theatre for a single performance. The representations given recently by Madame Sarah Bernhardt, in Leeds, are probably the only exception that could be cited.

Byzantium during the early Christian era, or the destruction of the Pagan temples by the Emperor Constantine, would hardly seem to afford a promising background for a story on the stage in these prosaic times. With such matters, however, is the plot of the new piece in preparation at the PRINCESS'S Theatre said to be associated. According to a semi-official announcement, Mr. Herman is responsible for plot, story, and construction, while Mr. W. G. Wills furnishes the dialogue, which is presumptively in verse. Great scenic display is promised, together with much magnificence of historical costumes. From the modern every-day life in town and country of that interesting romantic drama, *The Silver King*, to these far-off scenes in the twilight of history will be, to say the least, a somewhat abrupt transition.

The original playbill of *The Glass of Fashion* at the GLOBE Theatre shows how oddly mere coincidences may sometimes appear to have some special significance. Mr. Grundy's comedy is, as is well known, a satire in some degree upon what are called Society journals. The appearance, therefore, of the figure of Atlas in the programme, together with a lady holding a mirror, was not unnaturally taken to refer to two well-known high-class weekly journals—in one of which "Atlas" is the editor's favourite signature, while the other ornaments its wrapper with a drawing by Mr. J. D. Watson of a lady with a mirror in her hand. The explanation, however, is that the lady's action was simply, and certainly very naturally, suggested by the title of the piece; while the figure of Atlas is merely the long-established emblem of the Globe Theatre. The supposed references, we are assured, never occurred to the management until their attention was directed to the matter some time afterwards.

Next week we shall have something to say regarding Mr. Godfrey's adaptation of Mr. Edmund Yates's novel, "Kissing the Rod," which, under the title of *The Millionaire*, was produced at the COURT Theatre on Thursday—unfortunately too late for notice in our present issue.

The ADELPHI management have suddenly determined not to produce a pantomime next Christmas. Hence that most winning and vivacious actress, Miss Fanny Leslie, who is seen to so much advantage in pieces of this class, will, we learn, transfer her talents to the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, under the direction of Mr. Hollingshead.

The autumn season at the HAYMARKET commences this evening, with *Fidora*. The principal change in the cast is the appearance of Mr. Bancroft in the important part of Loris Ipanoff, hitherto played by Mr. Coghlan, who has gone to America.

It was a pretty sight, on Saturday evening last, to see the entire range of stalls, dress-circle, and boxes at the SAVOY suddenly blossom forth with numberless bouquets, presented to the ladies among the audience by the management, in token of Messrs. Sullivan and Gilbert's opera having reached its three hundredth representation. The brilliant radiance of the electric light added much to the effect of the display.

Messrs. Conquest and Meritt's drama, *Mankind*, has been revived at the SURREY.

Messrs. S. and A. Crauford announce their Annual Benefit at the BRITANNIA for the 3rd prox. A very attractive programme is prepared, and Mrs. Lane, with other favourites of the patrons of her house, will take part in the performances.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN

THE subject of the Higher Education of Women is a favourite one at the present time. It has received much discussion and development, and has proved fertile in practical results. There are now a number of ladies' colleges; two at Oxford and two at Cambridge; Girton College, Cambridge, leading the van. Mr. Holloway's College for Women will go far to eclipse any scholastic foundation that has been known in Europe for centuries. The nearest approach to it will be the immense monastery of the Chartreuse brethren, which has risen in a remote district of Sussex. Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women is situated at Mount Lee, near Egham, with ninety-five acres of land. It is built in memory of the munificent donor's deceased wife. It is close to Virginia Water and to Windsor Great Park, with a frontage of three-quarters of a mile, and is near the Sanatorium, which Mr. Holloway has generously built for patients of the middle class mentally affected. It is nobly placed on an eminence, and will be surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and adorned with streams, groves, and lakes. The buildings are making rapid progress, and will probably be completed this year (1883).

No other ladies' college can compete on any scale in material things with a foundation so exceptionally sumptuous. The place of honour in the movement is, perhaps, due to the University of London, which has thrown open its degrees to women, and then to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, which have adopted and fostered Girton College and Newnham College in the one, and Somerville Hall and Lady Margaret Hall in the other. These Colleges, however, form only a part, albeit "the crowning of the edifice" in large plans for improving the education of women in all classes. If these plans go on to degrees and fresh classes for women, they begin with Kindergarten schools for infants. They embrace the entire range of girls' schools throughout the country, and by natural gradations lead up to University training. Many such schools and training colleges might be enumerated. The work of the National Union for Improving Women's Education has been exceedingly good. The Women's Education Union also, which has ceased to exist, did good work in establishing the High Schools for

Girls which now almost form a network throughout the country. In London the movement was greatly helped by eminent men, such as Professor Newman, Professor De Morgan, and the Rev. F. D. Maurice, who helped to establish Ladies' Colleges in Bedford Square and in Harley Street. The late Mrs. Somerville, perhaps the most gifted and learned of Englishwomen, was a great friend to the movement, and her library has found an appropriate home in Girton College. There is now quite an immense organisation throughout the country for promoting higher education, the whole of which it would be impossible to pass in review. One of the dangers for such institutions was that of overwork. This was a very real danger at one time, although we have reason to believe that the evil to a great extent is now carefully guarded against. In the recent "Memoirs of Augustus De Morgan" the writer, Mrs. De Morgan, says:—"The amount of outdoor work was formerly excessive, and young girls suffered in proportion. I have known cases of illness for life, insanity, and even death from this cause. Many hard-working girls became quite ill, many heedless ones quite indifferent, but as a remedy for either evil the idea of fitting the kind and amount of work to the kind and amount of power never entered the teachers' heads." We trust that the evil is now sufficiently guarded against, but it is as well that a lady should draw attention to the possible hazards of Ladies' Colleges.

In 1865, when the University of Cambridge threw open its local examinations to girls, the Higher Education movement made a great stride. The University of Oxford soon followed the example of Cambridge. In the University towns associations for promoting the Higher Education were set on foot. These were instituted by ladies, but the movement was largely sympathised with and supported by University men. Many ladies had the idea that the best education for men was also the best education for women, and that women might hold their own with men even in the special domains of classics and mathematics. Half-a-dozen ladies put the idea into practical shape by taking a house at Hitchin, within thirty miles of Cambridge, from which, however, help from University tutors would be accessible. The ladies seem to have been rather nervous at the idea of encroaching upon actual University ground. Still the distance of Hitchin from Cambridge was an inconvenience, and a migration was made to Girton, a few miles from Cambridge, near Madingley Hall. Subsequently a college, on precisely similar lines, was established at Newnham, within ten minutes' walk of Cambridge. Within the last few years two colleges have been established at Oxford, within the limits of the city itself. There is considerable variation between the Oxford and Cambridge systems. At Cambridge the system is approximated as much as possible to the system of the University of Cambridge. There is some latitude permitted, but it does not appear to be considered "good form" to take advantage of it. There is the same course of instruction, the same number and length of terms, the same examination papers, and it is made known what would have been the exact place in the trips if the ladies had competed in the Senate House with the gentlemen. It is only fair to say that some of their places would have been very high indeed. Cambridge has also inaugurated a system of teaching by correspondence, which has been found to be exceedingly useful to those who are not within reach of regular instruction. At Oxford the ladies' system of University instruction is somewhat different and more elastic. They do not profess to have the same papers and the same subjects of examination as the men. They have no restrictions on the subjects of study, and no limitations of time. They have examinations both in pass and honours, and to achieve honours would argue very considerable attainments. It is noticeable that, whereas at the commencement the Colleges were dependent on Oxford and Cambridge men for lectures and instruction, they now use this assistance to a much more limited extent, having a band of ladies fairly qualified to act as a tutorial staff.

The ramifications of the movement are wide, and some of the leading principles still under discussion. They are discussed at such gatherings as the Social Science Congress. Much might be said respecting the movement in Scotland and Ireland. It has taken some specific shapes in regard to emigration and technical education. There is also a society which seeks to develop the views of Froebel and Mr. Herbert Spencer. It seems almost impossible to improve upon the Oxford and Cambridge systems, and to obtain the same wonderful combination of advantages in museums, libraries, and living teaching power. Mr. Holloway's system is interesting and important, both on account of the immense scale on which it will be applied and its influence on institutions of the future. He has no connection with the old Universities. His governing body will be appointed by the University of London and the Corporation of London. There are to be no religious tests. Still, he declares that "having witnessed the hand of God in all things," he wishes the life of the College to be that "of an orderly Christian household." There is to be a handsome chapel, with a fine organ, but no minister of religion is to reside on the premises. The Lady Principal will have almost autocratic power, but she will be disqualified on marrying or on arriving at the age of sixty. He desires to obtain an Act of Parliament to enable his foundation to confer degrees. "Instead of being regulated by the traditions and methods of former ages, his system of education will be mainly founded on studies and sciences, which the experience of modern times has shown to be most valuable, and as being adapted for the intellectual and social requirements of students." His scheme forms a great contrast to that of the Lady Margaret Hall at Oxford, which places the number of students within strict limits and aims at individual culture. Thus by various methods and in various directions this striking modern movement is progressing, and cannot fail to be most beneficial, both in furnishing credentials to qualified teachers, and in raising the standard of education throughout the country. F. A.



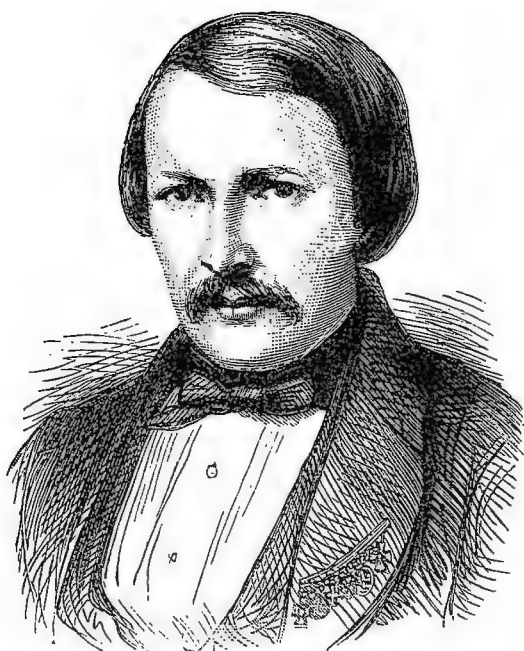
THE TURF.—Racing at Newmarket during a real "St. Martin's summer" is, after its kind, a most pleasant recreation. The weather on the classic Heath this week has been as near perfection as possible; and, though the First October Meeting can only be considered as a sort of overture to the two great autumn gatherings which will follow it at head-quarters, it has been most thoroughly enjoyed. Odds were laid on Incendiary for the Trial Stakes; but the lightly-weighted Executive beat him easily. The First Nursery was won by Monotony, the aptly-named daughter of See-Saw and Orchestra, who beat sixteen others. Wild Thyme showed improvement on her Doncaster running, and took the Hopeful Stakes, La Trappe only being able to get third. Ossian gave Goldfield and The Prince 7*lbs.* each in the Great Foal Stakes, and won by a length, thus showing that the St. Leger running is trustworthy. The Triennial on the Tuesday brought out Dutch Oven, who easily disposed of Quicklime and two others. Vanderhum took the Welter on the Wednesday, and Grand Master the Triennial Produce Stakes. The Great Eastern Handicap seems to be going out of favour, only seven starters appearing at the post. Backers made but a poor attempt at getting at the winner, as not one of the three first favourites got even a "place," and Amy Melville, an outsider, won.—The Sandown Park authorities are determined to eclipse everything which has yet been done in the way of prize-giving on the Turf. The "Eclipse Stakes" which they have advertised will



THE MALAGASY ENVOYS AT CAPE TOWN—ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OFFICERS' MESS OF THE FIRST ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS



1. Our St. Bernard Showed Symptoms of Illness.—2. An Amateur Vet is Called in and Pronounces that the Animal has taken Poison.—3. The Emetic: "Good Doggie."—4. You Must Force Your Way if You Cannot Cajole It.—5. "Well, He Didn't Get Much of the Medicine."—6. At Length We Determine to Give Him a Pill.—7. The Amateur Vet Tries His Hand.—8. Another Trial.—9. But the Dog Broke Loose.—10. And Strange to Say He Quickly Recovered.



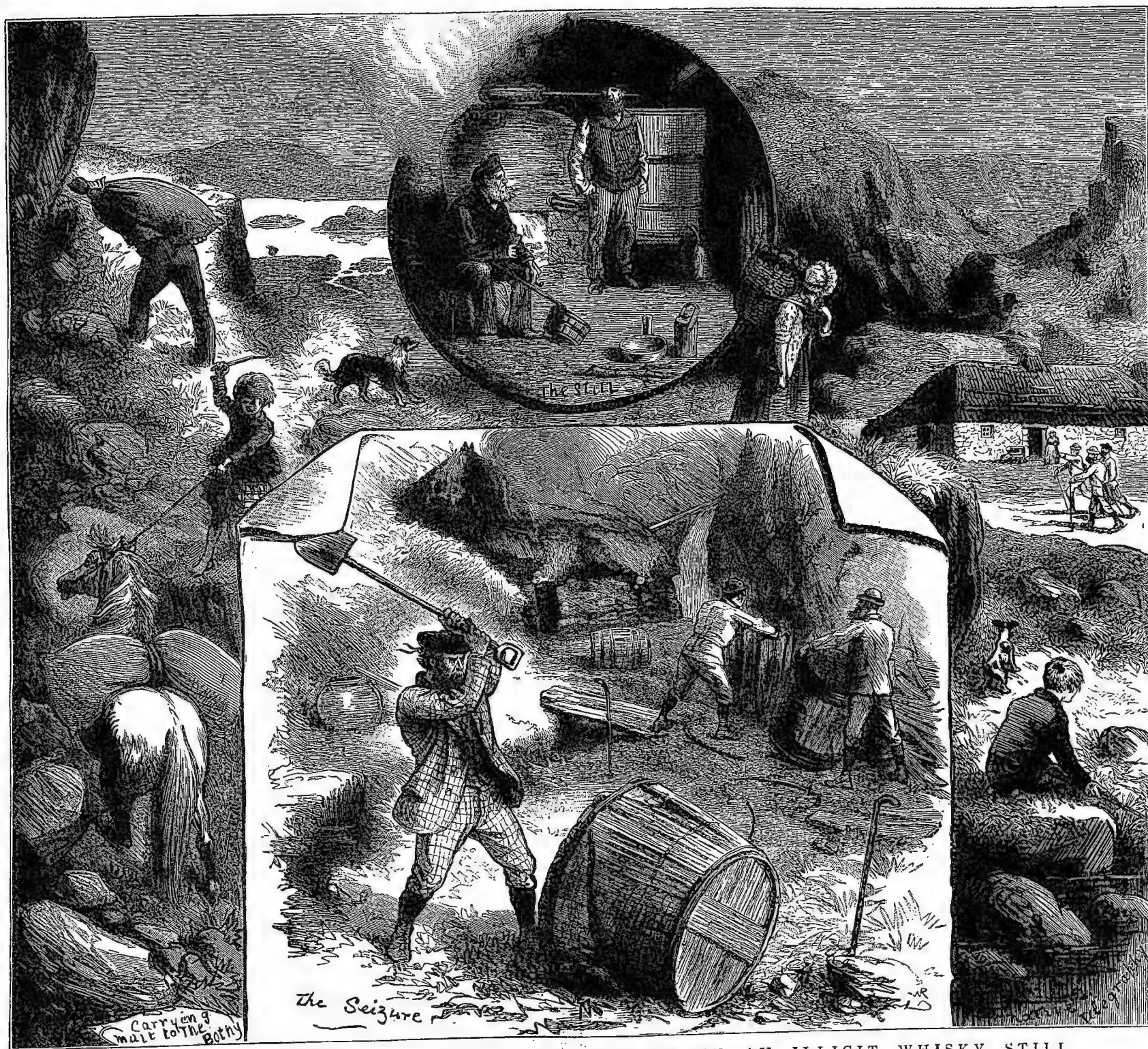
HENRI CONSCIENCE (FLEMISH NOVELIST)
Born Dec. 3, 1812; Died Sept. 10, 1883



IVAN TOURGENIEFF (RUSSIAN NOVELIST)
Born Nov. 12, 1818; Died Sept. 3, 1883



DUTTON COOK (DRAMATIC CRITIC)
Born 1831; Died Sept. 11, 1883



SMUGGLING IN THE HIGHLANDS—THE CAPTURE OF AN ILLICIT WHISKY STILL

have 10,000 sovereigns added. Three-year-olds are to carry 8st., four-year-olds 8st. 12lbs., and five and upwards 9st. The distance is a mile and a quarter.

YACHTING.—The recent match on the Clyde between the *Greta*, 86 tons, and the *Olivia*, 102 tons, was the first organised steam-yacht race in British waters; and will probably lead to such races taking their place among our aquatic pastimes.

BICYCLING.—Among recent good performances on wheels may be noted Mr. J. H. Adams's ride of 241 miles within twenty-four hours on a "Facile" bicycle. The track was mainly through Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. He stopped 2 hours 20 min. on his journey, so that his average pace while riding was outside eleven miles an hour.

SWIMMING.—The 100 Yards Amateur Championship, contested at the Lambeth Baths, has been won by Mr. W. Blew-Jones, of the Otter S.C., who seems to be the coming man in the natatory world, though he was comparatively unknown till the commencement of this season.

ANGLING.—Thames anglers have been having a pretty good time of it lately. Even the capricious barbel have been well on the feed. A few days ago not less than sixty-three of these fish were taken from one punt at Sunbury, weighing in all 134 lbs., and the three largest together scaling 17 lbs.—A carp of 20 lbs. has, it is said, been taken at Wallingford.

PEDESTRIANISM.—At the meeting of the South London Harriers at the Oval, on Saturday last, an enormous assemblage was present to witness the sensational mile match between the famous runners, W. G. George and W. Snook, both of the Moseley Harriers. The struggle was a magnificent one till close on the finish, when Snook was beaten, and let George do the few final yards by himself. The winner's time was 4 min. 23 2-5 sec.; and he received quite an ovation from the crowd.

AQUATICS.—The news comes from Toronto that Hanlan has accepted Laycock's challenge to row for the Championship of the World on the condition that Laycock allows him 300% for expenses to Australia. Hanlan, being the holder of the Championship, has the right of rowing on his own water.

COURSING.—This sport is now in full swing, though a few weeks hence will see it carried on at still higher pressure. The North of Ireland Union Meeting attracted many English coursers, and the Kilmorey Cup was eventually won by Mr. Vyner's well-known dog Markham, who beat Mr. Stone's Sea Pilot in the final course. Alec Halliday, once such a clipper, was among the beaten dogs of the meeting.

DEER-STALKING.—During the last fortnight stalkers have been busy in several Scotch forests, and sport is reported to be above the average. Mr. Winans, who pays the largest rental of any sportsman in Scotland, has been doing well. Last year he killed over 180 stags, and these, it is calculated, cost him, with rent and other expenses, at the rate of 100% per head.

SPORT IN INDIA.—With reference to our remarks last week, "that nowadays large game is scarce in India, and that the sportsman has to content himself with shooting jackals, or even pariah dogs," Mr. W. Y. Fleming, of Kilmarnock, N.B., writes thus:—"This may be the case, and no doubt it is, in the vicinity of the larger stations in India, but there is still abundance of large game to be had for the killing over extensive tracts of country, and it has many a time been to me a source of surprise that so few keen sportsmen think of going out to India for Shikar. There are hundreds of square miles in Central and other parts of India that abound with tiger, bear, leopard, deer, &c., which would afford grand sport to many sportsmen in place of the few who now enjoy it. As an example of this, I may state that Mr. T. W. Hughes, of the Government of India Geological Survey, and I, in a few months in Central India, bagged sixteen tigers (and caught two cubs), thirteen bears, two leopards, and quite a number of sambhur, black buck, spotted deer, &c., and any couple of sportsmen in the same time and locality might do better, as Survey duties often interfered with our Shikar. We left Warora in January,

travelled south-east to the vicinity of Seroncha, returning to Woon before the rains set in, and during our travels in Hyderabad we did not see or hear of a single European being out in the district shooting, so that practically the whole country there remains in its original wildness, and offers every inducement to lovers of sport to pay it a visit."



LORD COLERIDGE was entertained last Thursday by the Bar Association at Buffalo, leaving that city for Niagara Falls and Chicago, where he was the guest of the State Bar on Tuesday. The farthest point which he intends to reach is Omaha. The companion of his voyage out, Sir James Hannen, fled to the North West, at the invitation of Mr. Villard, to witness the opening of the Northern Pacific Railway, and has since been spending a few pleasant days amidst the wonders of the Yellowstone Park. Oddly enough, the arrival of the crowds of distinguished visitors from the Old World provoked in some quarters "a curious ill-humour," and epithets of "dead-heads" and "free-lunchers" have been sourly cast on Mr. Villard's guests, whose numbers and appetites, the grumblers say, will swallow up the first year's dividends.

SIR JOHN AND LADY MELLOR celebrated their golden wedding on Monday with a garden party at their residence in Dover. Sir John, it may be remembered, a few years back was one of the Judges of the High Court.

ANOTHER CASE OF CRUELTY TO HORSES was wisely dealt with by Alderman Isaacs at the Guildhall, when a boy named Medlin was charged before him with driving a little old pony, weak and suffering from a sore back, with a load of a ton and a half to the Central Market. The boy, who had remonstrated with his master, was discharged, but the master, Daniel Shearer, carman and contractor, was sent to prison for a week without the option of a fine.

A MEDICAL COMMISSION has been appointed by the Home Secretary to report upon the mental state of W. Gouldstone, the Walthamstow murderer. The culprit, who was to have been executed on Monday next, has consequently been respited to the Monday following.

A SUMMONS taken out by the London Steamboat Company against six members of the Watermen's Company in their employ for absconding from their duties in the present strike has ended, somewhat to the surprise of the men, who had beforehand expressed their readiness to accept the judgment of the Watermen's Court as final, in a decision that the full penalty of 3% should be inflicted in each case. Notice was at once given of an appeal.

A FINE of 1% 7s. 6d. and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment, has been imposed at the Westminster Police Court on Henry Lyeford, a grainer and member of the Eleusis Club, for assaulting a coffee-stall keeper in the King's Road. Such pranks, it was stated, have become not uncommon among the young bloods of the Eleusis; and the magistrate's sentence comes in the nick of time to remind working-men aspirants to club life that the days of the Mohawks, and even of "the Marquis," are gone beyond the possibility of revival.

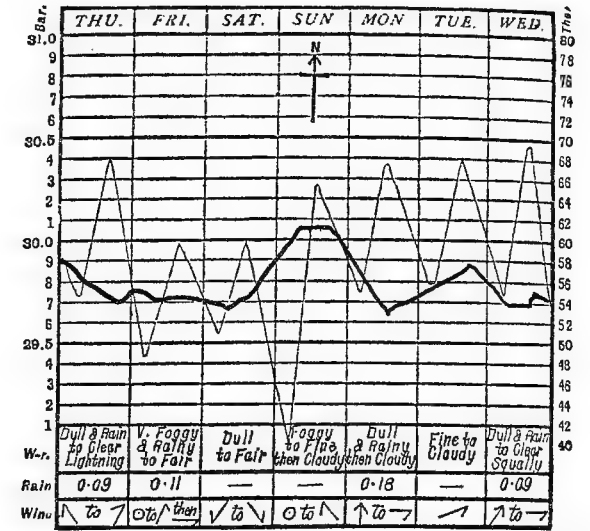
T. WEBB AND MARY WEBB, the suspected burglars, were again brought up last Saturday at Wandsworth, when evidence was given, identifying the male prisoner as the third man who drove away and escaped on the night of the burglary at Major Tillard's. It is said that, since his arrest, he has been picked out of a group by a woman, from his striking resemblance to the man she saw at Dalston on the night of the murder of Policeman Cole.

JOHN WALTER COVLEY, formerly valet to Lord Truro, has been committed for trial on the charge of robbing his master of valuable

lace and jewellery. The prisoner on one occasion carried his audacity so far as to appear at a ball in the Town Hall, Kensington, arrayed in Lord Truro's Court dress, with a double row of crystals and diamonds round his neck.

THE MATRIMONIAL ADVENTURES OF THE REV. T. M. HUGHES, late curate at Bickenhill, near Birmingham, have been again the subject of magisterial inquiry. Mr. Hughes, it seems, married a wealthy widow in 1866, and nine years later was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for falsifying the register of the death of a child in order to conceal the fact that he had seduced its mother, his own step-daughter. On his release he espoused a governess in Staffordshire, who left him after a time and went to America. He next was married by special licence to Mary Ann Morgan, the daughter of a carpenter, who lost her reason on discovering his treachery. In November last he became curate of Bickenhill, whence he eloped in July with the Vicar's cook. The prisoner, who avowed his guilt, has been again remanded for the arrival of witnesses from Shrewsbury.

WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FROM SEPT. 20 TO SEPT. 27 (INCLUSIVE).

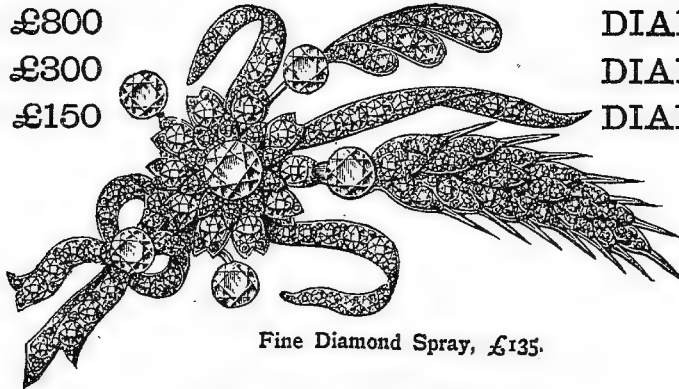


EXPLANATION.—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

REMARKS.—The weather during this period has been very unsettled, with rain and alternating sunshine and cloud. Barometric pressure has been much disturbed, owing to the advance to our islands of depressions from the Atlantic. The first of these was shown on the chart of Thursday morning (20th inst.) off the south-west of Ireland, where it hung all day, but, throwing out a subsidiary, whose eastern side was not far removed from London, the weather was rendered rainy at first, but improved later. On Friday and Saturday (21st and 22nd inst.) fair weather prevailed. In the course of Sunday (23rd inst.)—a very fine day—a second disturbance appeared off the west of Ireland, and had attained some importance by Monday morning (24th inst.), when the wind reached the force of a moderate gale at several places, with a general fall of rain. As the day advanced fine weather prevailed, but some indications set in during the evening of the approach of another, which Wednesday morning's (26th inst.) chart verified; a very well developed and deep depression appearing off the west of Ireland. The wind which accompanied this depression reached the force of a strong gale in the west and south-west, whilst rainfall was general. The barometer was highest (30.05 inches) on Sunday (23rd inst.); lowest (29.65 inches) on Monday (24th inst.); range, 0.40 inch. Temperature was highest (69°) on Wednesday (26th inst.); lowest (41°) on Sunday (23rd inst.); range, 28°. Rain fell on four days. Total fall, 0.47 inch. Greatest amount on any one day, 0.18 inch on Monday (24th inst.).

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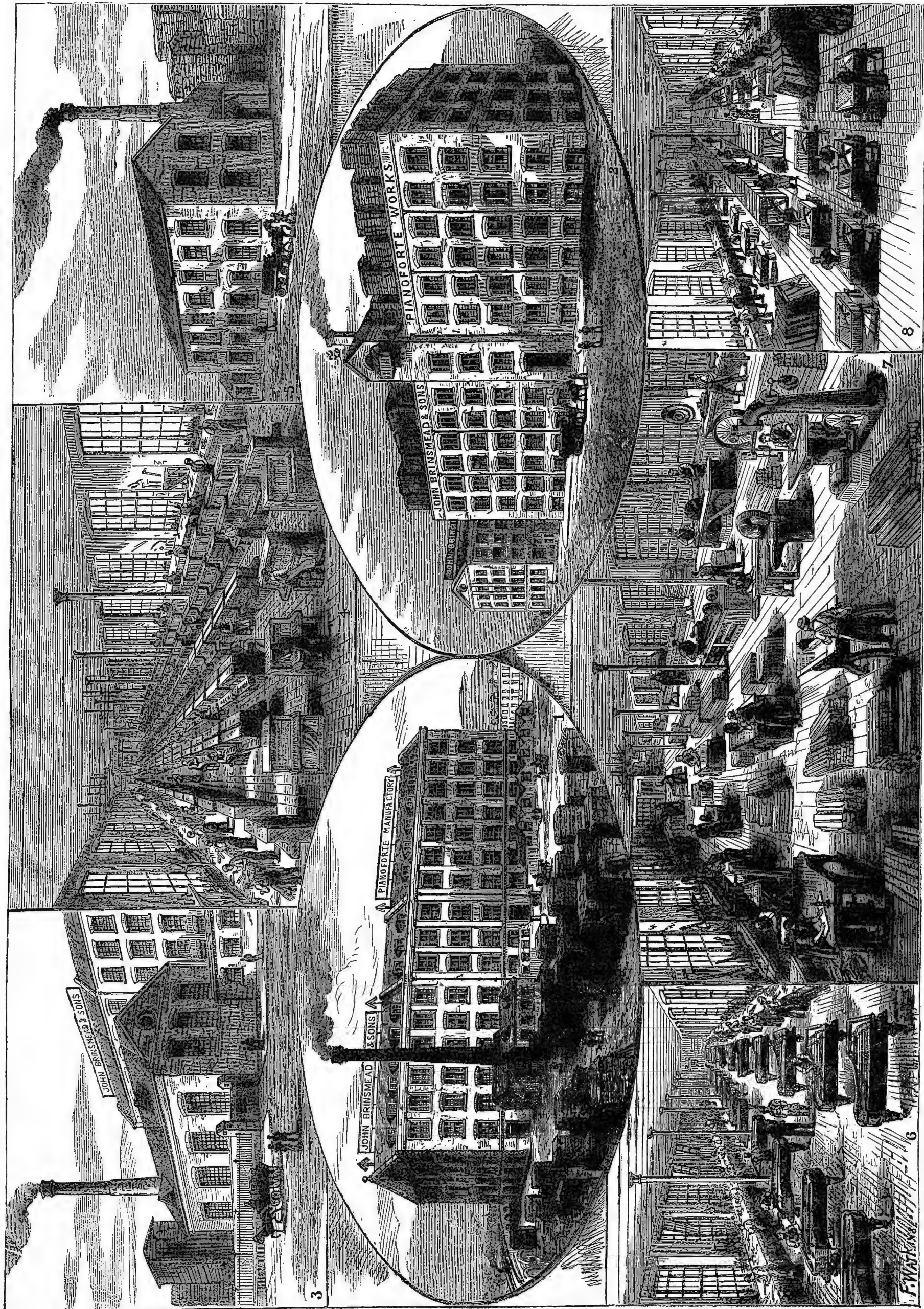
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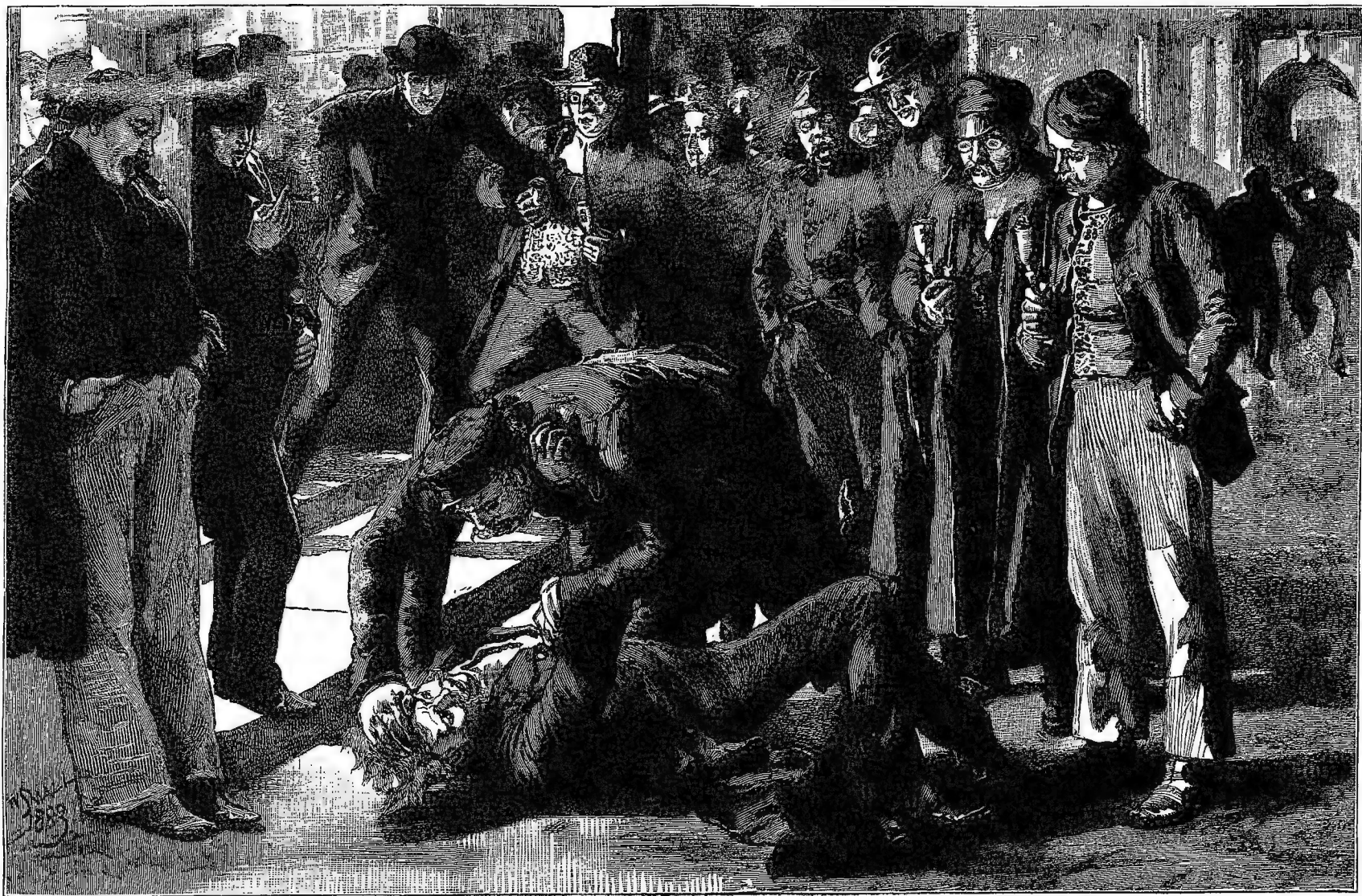
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DRAWN BY WILLIAM SMALL

I found my luckless countryman in a sorry plight.

THIRLBY HALL

By W. E. NORRIS,

AUTHOR OF "MDLLE. DE MERSAC," "NO NEW THING," &C.

CHAPTER XVII.

I GET INTO DOUBTFUL COMPANY

FOR a week or more all Franzenshöhe could talk of nothing but the exploit of which Lady Constance had been the heroine and I—at a respectful distance—the hero. The newspapers commented upon this latest instance of English eccentricity in terms half flattering, half ironical, while, among the rank and file of Lady Constance's admirers, the share which I had taken in it was naturally the subject of some envy and jealousy. Herr von Schortzheim and Herr von Pfortzheim of the Body-guard proposed, indeed, to mount their chargers and sally forth to the Friedensberg without delay to vindicate the honour of Suabian horsemanship, and had accepted the offer of three to one laid by Herr von Sportzheim of the same regiment that they would not get from Franzenshöhe to the top of the hill and back again within the two hours, when their ardour was quenched by a direct prohibition from King Rudolf, who had got wind of the affair, and gave it to be distinctly understood that such acts of headlong folly were by no means to his taste.

At the first Court ball of the season, which was given soon afterwards, a mild rebuke was addressed to myself from the same exalted quarter. His Majesty, after opening the proceedings according to usage by leading a stately polonaise, in which all the high dignitaries of the realm took part, was pleased to pause before me and to inform me that he had heard of my escapade. "Ché ne fous en fais pas mon gobliment, monsieur," said he, in the remarkable dialect then affected at German Courts, and he went on to point out how truly pitiable would have been my position if a life full of promise, usefulness, and charm had been cut short through my heedless conduct. "I, for one, could with difficulty have brought myself to pardon you," he said.

Considering that it was Lady Constance who had involved the aforesaid valuable life and my worthless one in a common peril, this stricture seemed hardly merited; but I bowed my head beneath it in silence, and the worthy old gentleman, thinking perhaps that he had been too hard upon me, singled me out for some flattering marks of favour later in the evening. Upon the whole I benefited by what had occurred in more ways than one. Among the Schortzheims and the Pfortzheims I obtained the reputation of a dare-devil fellow who would stick at nothing; the ladies, both native and foreign, made a lion of me in a small way; and, what was far better, Lady Constance became greatly softened in her manner towards me when we were alone. She was sorry for me, I thought; and if that was not much to have gained, it was at any rate better than nothing.

Let a man be never so hopeless and forlorn, he cannot, in early youth, very well keep himself from occasional lapses into high spirits, and candour compels me to acknowledge that I did not at this time find the world so gloomy as I felt it my duty to do. Pemberton, the first Attaché, who returned from leave in the beginning of the winter, proved to be an old schoolfellow, a few years my senior, of whom I had known something at Eton, and we soon became fast friends. Pemberton was not in love with Lady Constance, which was a comfort. He was a cheery, brisk little fellow, who fluttered

about Franzenshöhe in pursuit of pleasure day and night, and gathered honey from a great variety of flowers. Under his able guidance, I improved my knowledge of German life and manners in other than Court and aristocratic circles, and spent many a merry evening among the bourgeoisie or in the Bierhallen, where the students congregated, and where the atmosphere was so thick with smoke that one could hardly see one's opposite neighbour.

These Bierhallen varied in rank and respectability, some depending for their attraction entirely upon beer and music, others holding out baits of a less innocent kind, while one at least was little better than a gambling hell. It was at the latter establishment that I chanced, one evening, to meet with an adventure which in the sequel was productive of permanent and serious influences upon my life. I was alone, for Pemberton had gone to a ball to which I had not been invited, and I strolled into this place merely to fill up the evening, not to play baccarat or roulette—the company being usually composed of persons whom one felt more inclined to watch than to sit down to a card-table with. It was a long, low-pitched, dirty room, crowded with noisy people, some of whom were playing billiards, some dominoes, while the majority smoked, drank beer, and looked on. Sometimes a good deal of high play took place in this shady retreat; but on that occasion the gambling element was represented only by a group of four men in a corner, who were cutting and shuffling in philosophic indifference to the hubbub that was going on around them. The noise, the foul air, and the unusually tame character of the proceedings would soon have driven me away, if I had not gradually become interested in those four card-players—or at least in one of them. In the first place, he was an Englishman, and that of itself would have been enough to excite my curiosity; for Englishmen were not common in Franzenshöhe in those days. He was a pale, fair-complexioned, rather dissipated-looking man, whose age might have been five-and-thirty, or thereabouts. He wore a moustache, which led me to set him down as either a cavalry officer or a scamp; but I inclined to the former belief, partly because he had the appearance of being a gentleman, and partly because, after watching him and his friends for a time, I shrewdly suspected that he had fallen among thieves. His three companions were foreigners of a type which it was easy enough to classify. Every now and again I caught them exchanging a significant glance or a scarcely perceptible smile. Evidently they were having a fine time of it; and evidently also my unfortunate compatriot was not quite in a condition to look after his own interests. The hand which lifted his glass of brandy-and-water to his lips was deplorably unsteady; he was making efforts to concentrate his muddled brains upon the game which would have been comical if they had not been rather melancholy to witness; and the puzzled frown with which he regarded the three rogues showed that he had a foggy idea that all was not as it should be. I always felt that disreputable Englishmen had a special claim upon my sympathies, for I had not yet given up the notion that I might some day recognise my cousin Harry in the person of one of them; added to which, it seemed extremely likely that there would be a row before very

long. So I thought I would stay where I was and see what would come of it all.

My expectations were not disappointed. The Englishman, who, instead of growing more tipsy, had apparently recovered possession of his faculties as the evening advanced, detected at last what no doubt had been going on the whole time. He brought his hand sharply down upon the wrist of the dealer, who was sitting next to him, forced the cards out of the man's fingers, and glancing at them, remarked quietly, "I thought as much! Now you will be so good as to hand me back the money you have stolen from me."

The sharpers knew better than to comply with this modest request. The whole three of them started to their feet and began storming and vociferating; a crowd collected round the table; the proprietor of the establishment came running up to entreat the gentlemen to finish their dispute outside, and not to get him into trouble by quarrelling on the premises; and in a few minutes the disturbers of the peace were jostled to the door and ejected, the Englishman still sticking to his man like grim death. The time for justifiable intervention seemed to have come. I pushed my way through the crowd, and, on emerging into the street, found my luckless countryman in a sorry plight. Two of his friends had vanished; but the third had got him down upon his back, and was diligently pounding his head against the hard stones. To free him from his assailant was a matter of no great difficulty; but unfortunately, while I was bending over him and inquiring whether he was much hurt, the swindler decamped with the spoil.

The Englishman got up, gasping, but not much the worse for his rough treatment; and then, before we had time to exchange a word, up came a policeman, and, with the greatest presence of mind, took us both into custody for public brawling. In vain I assured this wooden-headed functionary that he had saddled the wrong horse; in vain I gave him my name and address, warning him that he would arrest me at his own proper peril; he refused to be reasoned with. He had taken us in the act, he averred, and anything that we might have to say in our defence must be said to his superiors next day. So, as I really could not consent to be locked up, I was compelled reluctantly to take the law into my own hands. It being advisable on all grounds to avoid needless violence, I contented myself with jerking Dogberry's legs from under him, and depositing him very comfortably in a heap of mud, and while he lay there bellowing lustily, my fellow-prisoner and I bolted down the street like lamplighters. Whether he gave chase or not I don't know; but we saw no more of him. We darted swiftly through the narrow byways of the old town, where our capture had been effected, and when we reached the public gardens and the Neustadt, which quarter represents the Mayfair of Franzenshöhe, we felt ourselves tolerably safe.

However, it was just as well not to linger even in that less dangerous neighbourhood; and so my companion appeared to think. "I'm very much obliged to you," said he breathlessly; "but it won't do for us to stand here and say polite things. See you again, I hope. I'm staying at the Römischer Hof, and my name is Chapman. Good night, and many thanks."

He hurried away as he spoke, and I thought I could not do better than follow his example. I was soon sound asleep, and it was not until I awoke, and was indulging in an amused retrospect of last night's scuffle, that it occurred to me that I had done a rather stupid thing in giving my name to the insulted policeman. This impression was disagreeably confirmed some hours later, when a message was brought to the Chancery requesting my immediate attendance upon my chief. Pemberton, to whom I had related the events of the previous evening, remarked cheerfully, "Now you're going to catch it," and I went upstairs feeling very much as I had been used to do in bygone days when told to "stay after twelve" for an interview with the head-master.

I found Lord Rossan in his study, sitting behind a table loaded with blue-books and despatch-boxes. He had entrenched himself, as it were, in a strong position; he had put on a black coat, and his countenance wore the expression of austere dignity which befits the envoy of a great nation. From all these portents I gathered that a severe wiggling was in store for me, and the sarcastic "Well, Mr. Maxwell!" with which my entrance was saluted was anything but reassuring.

I said I believed I had been sent for.

"And I presume," Lord Rossan remarked, "that you expected to be sent for. Really I am at a loss to understand what can have been your motive for conducting yourself as you did last night; unless, indeed, you are ambitious of being dismissed from Her Majesty's service with ignominy."

I replied that I was not aware of having done anything as yet to justify such extreme measures.

"Oh, indeed! you don't think you have gone far enough? Then let me advise you to continue as you have begun, and you will probably arrive at the desired result. Make some more public disturbances in gambling-saloons, mix yourself up with a few more gangs of swindlers, knock down another policeman or two, and then come to me and ask me to recommend you for promotion."

"I didn't knock him down," said I feebly; "I only laid him upon his back."

"You don't say so! That, of course, makes all the difference. Unfortunately, however, the Chief of the Police, who has just called upon me to lodge a serious complaint against you, is hardly likely to appreciate these subtle distinctions at their proper value. I suppose you are aware that, if you had not happened to be attached to the staff of the British Legation, you would be at this moment in prison upon a charge of having assaulted the police in the execution of their duty."

Under the circumstances, it seemed to be rather a fortunate thing that I was attached to the staff of the British Legation; and although I did not say this, the thought that was passing through my mind was probably legible upon my features; for Lord Rossan continued:—

"It is true that your position and mine have preserved you from penal consequences so far as this country is concerned; but whether you will find that a matter for personal congratulation is another question. You do not appear to have taken into consideration what is nevertheless a very certain fact, that I am responsible for those who act under me, and that if they bring discredit upon me, I have very little choice but to dispense with their services."

I was really a good deal frightened by this time. "Will you allow me to give my version of the affair?" I asked, humbly.

"I shall be delighted," answered Lord Rossan; "only I must tell you that nothing can extenuate offences of this kind. It is the mere A B C of your duty to keep out of rows, and more particularly out of street rows. However, pray go on; I am all attention."

I then gave a circumstantial account of what had happened; at the end of which Lord Rossan professed himself unable to see in what way I had improved my case. "The question," he observed, "is not whether the man was right in arresting you, still less whether you were justified in breaking away from him. Your fault consisted in getting into a row at all; and, as I told you before, that is a fault which, from the nature of the case, admits of no excuse."

Nevertheless, I had detected a twitching about the muscles of his cheek, and a quickly-suppressed twinkle in the corner of his eye, which led me to hope that his bark would prove worse than his bite. "In point of fact, Maxwell," he went on presently in a more friendly tone, "you have only one plea to offer, the plea of inexperience; and that I am ready to accept. You will not be able to bring it forward a second time, remember. Remember also, in future, that you are not exactly a free agent here, and that you cannot damage your own reputation without in some measure damaging mine, as well as that of your nation."

He resumed, after a short pause, "I may, perhaps, add that, when one is in low places of resort, one is, or ought to be, especially cautious about speaking to strangers, and that, if one is unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the police, one is not such an infernal ass—as I say, one should not be so impervious to all the promptings of common sense as to make known one's identity."

I admitted that I had done foolishly in this particular, and expressed my sincere contrition; and Lord Rossan, who, perhaps, found it rather difficult to reassume an air of judicial severity after his little slip of the tongue, ended by laughing good-humouredly. "Don't do it again, that's all," he said. "As for your friend, whose name, luckily for himself, has not transpired, you may tell him from me that I am delighted to think he has been robbed of his money, and that I trust he will lose no time in removing himself from Franzenshöhe."

I did not think it necessary to deliver this message *verbatim*; but I communicated the substance of it to Mr. Chapman, whom I sought out at his hotel later in the day, and who did not seem to attach much importance to it. Seen in the light of day, Mr. Chapman was an older, paler, and somewhat more debauched-looking person than he had appeared the night before; but, to set against these disadvantages, he had a pleasant voice, and there was something peculiarly winning in his manner. He thanked me warmly for my timely assistance, said how sorry he was that my good nature should have got me into trouble, and then gave a laughing explanation of the predicament in which I had found him. "I only arrived here yesterday, and I picked up those fellows in the train. The more fool I, you'll say."

"They were such very evident swindlers," I remarked, rather surprised that a man of his age should have been so easily taken in.

"Oh, dear, yes; but I had won something from them to start with, and I didn't know what to do with myself in the evening; so I let them entice me into that den of thieves. They drugged me, of course; you must have seen that for yourself. But even so, I ought not to have allowed myself to be done out of my money in such a stupid way. However, it's gone now; so there's no use in bothering about it."

"You take it very good-humouredly," I could not help remarking. He was lounging in an arm-chair before the fire, and looked the personification of lazy contentment.

"Well, yes," he said. "One may as well take the inevitable in that way as in any other."

After a short silence, I asked him whether he proposed to stay long in Franzenshöhe; to which he replied that he really didn't know: it would depend upon circumstances. "I believe," he added, "that a friend of mine is staying here—Lady Constance Milner, whom of course you know, as she is a sister of Lord Rossan's. Can you tell me her address?"

"She has rooms at the Legation," I answered; and with that absurd jealousy which every fresh person who claimed acquaintance

with Lady Constance stirred up in my breast, I scrutinised Mr. Chapman's small, prettyish features and somewhat effeminate type of countenance, concluding comfortably that he was not her style at all.

"What—in the house itself? That's rather unfortunate," said he, smiling. "I suppose I mustn't venture to call upon her, then. Lord Rossan would probably think it his duty to have me summarily ejected."

"I am quite sure he wouldn't do that," replied I; "but Lady Constance has her own rooms, which he never enters, and she is always at home about five o'clock. I shall be looking in there presently: we might walk down together, if you like."

Mr. Chapman hesitated. "Oh, I am in no hurry," he said; "any time will do." But presently he seemed to think better of it, and said he would go with me.

"I suppose, at whatever time I go, I shall find her surrounded by a crowd," he observed.

I admitted that this was highly probable, and hazarded the conjecture that he had known Lady Constance for some time.

"Yes, for several years," he replied. "She is a—a lady who has a large acquaintance."

Somehow, I did not think that his sentence had been originally intended to end in that way, and I wondered what he had been going to say, and why a suspicion of a smile hovered about his lips for a minute or two. But he did not gratify my curiosity. He began to talk about Franzenshöhe and its resources and about German characteristics generally, chatting pleasantly enough upon these subjects for a quarter of an hour; after which we walked across the public gardens and entered the Legation together.

As usual, a little group of visitors was assembled in the semi-obscurity of Lady Constance's drawing-room, where the candles had not yet been lighted. They were all sitting round the fire, listening to an anecdote about the lately-married Empress Eugénie which one of the French Attachés was relating, and Lady Constance waited to hear the end of it before she rose from her chair. She greeted the new arrival in her customary manner, as if she had seen him the day before. "How do you do? You and Mr. Maxwell have been distinguishing yourselves, I hear. At least, I presume you are the unknown Englishman of the adventure." And, without waiting for his reply, she returned to her place, and resumed the French conversation which our entrance can hardly be said to have interrupted.

Mr. Chapman was, perhaps, accustomed to her ways; at any rate, he did not show any sign of being disconcerted by his reception. He found a chair for himself just outside the circle, and waited patiently. After a time, I noticed that he had drawn nearer to Lady Constance, and that, under cover of the general conversation, they were holding a colloquy which, judging by the earnestness of his manner, and the close attention with which she listened to him, had some interesting matter for its subject. It did not last very long, and when he had finished what he had to say, he got up and quietly withdrew. The other visitors dropped off one by one, and at length I alone remained sitting opposite my hostess, who had taken out some ivory tablets and a pencil, and was apparently making rapid calculations by the firelight.

Presently she looked up, and remarked, "You are getting on. My brother tells me he hasn't given any one such a lecture for years as he gave you this morning. It seems to have been richly deserved too."

I said I didn't see it at all. Was I to allow a man to be half-murdered before my eyes?

"You ought not to go to places where people are likely to be half-murdered, and rather than compromise your career, you ought to allow all the Chapmans in the world to be quite murdered."

"Poor Chapman! And he said you were a friend of his!"

"Did he? That was pretty cool of him. On second thoughts, though, I don't know why he shouldn't call me his friend, if he likes. I don't mind."

"Who is he?" I asked.

"Really," said Lady Constance, "I can't tell you *who* he is; I never thought of inquiring. I know *what* he is."

"And what is that?"

"Well, so far as his dealings with me are concerned, he is a sort of tout."

"A tout?"

"I mean, an individual who picks up information for me and gives me tips about the money-market. I must say for him that he has rendered me valuable services at different times."

"So that, perhaps, he is entitled to call himself your friend, after all."

"Oh, I make it worth his while, of course. If I win he gets his share of the plunder; if I lose, he is none the worse off. Sometimes he makes mistakes; but as a rule he is to be depended upon. I could have made a fortune through him more than once, if I had only had capital enough to work upon, or pluck enough to work without it."

"But why doesn't he make his own fortune, if he has such opportunities?" I asked.

"I suppose because he has neither capital nor pluck; but I don't know much about him."

"I am sorry he turns out to be that sort of fellow," said I, musingly. "I rather took to him; I thought he seemed to be like a gentleman."

"I daresay he is a gentleman," Lady Constance said; "indeed, I should think he probably was a gentleman by birth. I can't agree with you in liking him, though. He strikes me as a poor-spirited creature, and I fancy, by the look of him, that he drinks."

"I wish—" I began; and then checked myself.

"What do you wish? But I know. You wish I could keep clear of relations with such shady characters. Ah! so do I, for the matter of that; but necessity has no law. Everybody, they say, must swallow a peck of dirt before he dies. I know many great and good people who swallow whole bushels of dirt and look as if they liked it. If you must needs put on your wishing-cap, wish that I may be able to like it: you couldn't do me a greater kindness."

CHAPTER XVIII.

CHAPMAN LETS ME INTO A SECRET

If the reader ever owned a dog of uncertain lineage and unsatisfactory points, he will doubtless have acquiesced sadly and humbly in any adverse criticisms passed upon his property by—let us say Smith, who is a competent judge and the reader's very good friend. But if the ignorant and officious Jones should have ventured to pronounce an unsolicited verdict to the same effect, the case will certainly have assumed an altogether different complexion. Under such circumstances the cur ceases suddenly to be a cur, and develops into a valuable animal; what looked like blemishes just now become positive beauties; the dog is a first-rate dog—is, at all events, better than any dog that Jones ever had, or is likely to have. Thus, my opinion of the dubious Chapman, which had sunk very nearly to zero under the influence of Lady Constance's contemptuous remarks, rose many degrees the moment that Mr. Sotheran thought fit to announce that the stranger did not possess his esteem. "Puisque Philippe dit non, moi je dis oui!" cried the citizen who recorded his vote after that of the Duke of Orleans upon the question of the postponement of the King's execution; and when Mr. Sotheran, who, from living in the same hotel as Chapman, had various opportunities of studying his merits and demerits, declared that he had "taken the man's measure," and didn't care about

associating with him, I asked no better reason for asserting boldly that there was nothing whatever amiss with the man, that he was capital company, and that I hoped he would be induced to make a long stay at Franzenshöhe.

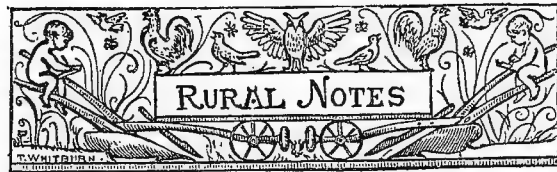
Now it was perfectly true that Chapman was capital company, and, whether his history and occupations would have borne looking into or not, it was difficult to help liking him. I had seen a good deal of him during the week that had elapsed between his first reception by Lady Constance and his condemnation by the illustrious Sotheran, and I had found him not only clever and amusing, but in a somewhat special degree amiably-disposed towards myself. There was a shade of deprecation, too, in his bearing which appealed to one's generous impulses. "I know I am an outcast," his manner sometimes seemed to say; "I am aware that my antecedents are shady enough to justify you in showing me the cold shoulder; but at least I have done you no harm, and if it pleases you to come, every now and then, and talk to a poor devil who is out of luck, I don't see why I should send you away." Probably he guessed that Lady Constance had told me all that she knew about him; indeed, he hinted as much; though he was not inclined to be communicative about himself.

"I have had a hard life, Maxwell," he said to me one day, "and, for the matter of that, I have lived hard. When one has reached middle age, one can't turn back and begin all over again. You must take a man of forty as you would take a wife, for better or worse; there's no use in finding fault with him. Luckily, he has this great point of superiority over a wife, that, if you don't like him, you can leave him."

I assured Chapman, with such circumlocution as the case seemed to require, that I did not mean to leave him. Independently of the bias in his favour with which Mr. Sotheran had unwittingly furnished me, I felt greatly drawn to this inoffensive *déclassé*. He never sought my society, but he was evidently grateful for it, and I did what was in my power towards making the place pleasant to him. I could not well introduce him to Lord Rossan; but I made him acquainted with Pemberton, by whom, however, I was disappointed to find that he was not met in a spirit of confidence. Pemberton, who had seen men and cities, had a holy horror of what he called "casual Englishmen," and strongly advised me to avoid intimacy with this one. "He'll want to borrow money of you before long," said he; "and one of these mornings he'll disappear, leaving his tradesmen to send their little accounts in to you. You see if he doesn't!"

Lady Constance was less particular. She did not take much notice of Chapman, but she made no objection to receiving him, and treated him, upon the whole, very much as she treated the other frequenters of her drawing-room. After a certain lapse of time, she observed to me that, if he intended to make a long stay, he might as well be presented to her brother, and replied to my demurrer by incontinently asking him to dinner. Rather to my surprise he accepted the invitation.

(To be continued)



THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM ON AGRICULTURE.—Speaking at Marlow last week, his Grace said, "I think both landlord and tenant should give the Agricultural Holdings Act their loyal support, though what benefit, if any, there may be in it time alone can bring out. It is a lamentable fact that foot-and-mouth disease is developing itself in the country day by day, and that as yet its spread has been unchecked. The danger is one that concerns not farmers only, but the whole country. The disease not only kills animals, or at the least much decreases their value, but for the next year or two, after an outbreak, the whole organisation of the dairy is overthrown. The necessity of preventing the importation of the disease from abroad is one which all classes should now join in urging upon the Government."

THE DAIRY SHOW will be a good one, if the number of entries be any guarantee. There are entered 35 shorthorns, 15 Jerseys, 5 Guernseys, 11 Ayrshires, 8 Kerrys, 2 Dutch, and 8 mixed breeds. These are cows. In heifers 113 are entered, and include 76 Jerseys of all ages. The bulls number 35, nearly all Jerseys. No fewer than 103 goats are to be shown. Considering the prevalence of disease among our stock, the Show looks like being a bigger and a better one than could or may have been expected. It opens on the 2nd of October and ends on the 5th.

LORD TOLLEMACHE has opened one of the large silos which he has constructed at Peckforton, and has ascertained that the ensilage storing experiment is a success. The ensilage was stored when very damp after rain, but it comes out sound and sweet. Horses and cattle have been tested with the food, and they will leave their dry fodder and take to ensilage with avidity. The ensilage when good has a peculiar malty yet wholesome flavour, and has apparently the same attractiveness for cattle that spiced food has.

THE CARNARVON AGRICULTURAL SHOW last week was a success, there being nearly a thousand head of stock exhibited, despite the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Wales. As in previous years, interest mainly centred in the pure Welsh black cattle, of which there was a magnificent display. The chief awards went to Major Platt and Mr. R. Humphreys. A novelty was introduced into the Showyard in the form of a competition between 200 quarrymen in splitting blocks of slate. If Shows are to be helped by these fancy attractions why not have the "Fat Woman" and the "Living Skeleton," and call them fairs at once?

THE CARDIGAN SHOW took place at Aberystwith last week in fair weather. The horses were the chief features of the show, and the jumping competitions again had an ill-judged prominence. The catalogues on sale in the yard were principally concerned with the jumping classes, and a clear half of the entire Showyard was dedicated exclusively to this fancy display. The show of Welsh cattle was small, but good in quality, and the Shropshire sheep were of first-class show order of merit, mainly owing to the beautiful animals entered by Mr. Cottrell. The Welsh rams and ewes were fine of their kind, and so were the geese, ducks, and turkeys shown. But the entries in all these classes were very thin, and in the cheese classes miserably so. The neglect of cheese-making in Wales is equally curious and regrettable. Mr. Dickson, of Chester, showed some 10 lb. and 12 lb. swedes grown in Anglesey, but there were no agricultural implements shown, the space apparently being required for the hurdle and water-jump competitions. The ticket-taking was the most amusing piece of mismanagement we have witnessed for a long time. No money was taken at the gates, but some distance off a bathing machine was drawn up. Inside this place a man stood who sold tickets to a fighting crowd of would-be visitors to the Show. The tickets were a shilling, and after every sale the man retired to the back of the machine, and carefully put the coin away in a box; at this rate many persons were half an hour getting in, and some, disgusted with waiting, did not pay at all, but climbed the railway embankment, and inspected the Show from the outside.

BEE-KEEPING has proved profitable this year in most districts, though in parts of Scotland, Wales, and the Lake District this has not been so, mainly in consequence of the poor flowering of the

heather. The late spring made the year's expenses higher than usual, owing to the prolonged period of artificial feeding. But if expenses have exceeded the average, profits have done so in more than an equal degree. The swarms were numberless, and many new hives have been established. The brilliancy of June was greatly in favour of the bee-keeper, and the amount of honey collected was large. Bee-keeping is steadily increasing in favour, and is extending largely among cottagers who were once great bee-keepers, but who during the last two generations had to a large extent abandoned the pursuit. Of course bee-keeping has its losses, though the less find their own food. Wasps and hornets have a standing vendetta with the bee, and the death of many wasps is little compensation to bee owners for a decimated hive. The swallow, the woodpecker, the cuckoo, the titmouse, and the shrike all eat bees, while the sparrow is a greater enemy than all. Lizards in England are scarce, but they eat bees with pleasure. Bees, too, are much appreciated by the bright-eyed toad.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES

THE importance of the Electrical Exhibition at Vienna has, in the opinion of the *Times* correspondent, been altogether underestimated in England, for this country is hardly represented there by an exhibit worthy of attention. This is the more to be deplored as the same authority declares that he believes this show of apparatus will, like the Paris exhibition, mark a distinct step in advance in electric science. Certainly there seem to be several important and interesting novelties exhibited. Among these may be noted an important advance in incandescent lighting represented by the Bernstein lamp, which is shown by the Bernstein Electric Light Manufacturing Company of Boston, Massachusetts. We all know that in the ordinary incandescent lamp as made by Swan, Edison, Maxim, and many others, the light-giving medium is a thread, or wire, of carbon; the resistance of which to the current supplied causes it to glow at a white heat, giving a light power equal to from five to twenty-five candles. Such lamps, it has long ago been proved, are serviceable only for domestic uses, and are not fit for the efficient illumination of large buildings unless a vast number are employed. The Bernstein lamp contains a much larger illuminating surface in the form of a hollow carbon cylinder, and will give a light of sixty-five candles. It thus fills a useful place between the dazzling arc-light and the ordinary incandescent lamp, and will no doubt be found suitable in situations where neither the one nor the other fulfil quite the conditions required. Its efficiency was demonstrated in a singularly curious manner during the opening lecture at the exhibition by Sir William Siemens. He wished to show that by a powerful current the carbon filament would suffer destruction, but the lecturer was unfortunate in choosing a Bernstein lamp for his experiment. With a current from a battery of sixteen Sellen-Volckmar secondary cells, the lamp not only refused to be extinguished, but glowed with such unwonted brightness that it illuminated the entire theatre.

Another most interesting exhibit is the thermo-electric stove invented by Messrs. Lautensack and Bittner. It is a stove constructed for ordinary uses, and consists of concentric metallic rings insulated from one another by asbestos. As the stove becomes heated an electric current is generated as is the case on a small scale with an ordinary thermo-pile. The stove is intended for electro-plating work, but the suggestion is thrown out that by keeping it burning and utilising its heat during the day, it could be made, by means of accumulators, to store sufficient energy to give back light at night.

The works for the observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis proceed apace, and there is every reason to believe that the establishment will be in full working trim before the end of next year. Mr. R. T. Omond, of Edinburgh University, has been appointed superintendent, and there will be two assistants working under his direction. During the ensuing winter observations will be continued, principally with the object of deciding what instruments will be ultimately most useful in the permanent building. Advantage, too, will be taken of the experience gleaned in Continental observatories which are situated at high levels.

In America a company has been recently formed for the manufacture of firebricks made of soapstone. It is said that this material will resist heat of the greatest intensity, and will therefore be suitable for furnace linings, the bottoms of Bessemer converters, and for many other purposes of a like nature.

Typhoid fever has been sadly prevalent in New York lately, and every case is carefully investigated and reported upon by the Sanitary Inspector. Although it is generally considered that this terrible form of disease is not directly contagious, the experience gleaned during this present epidemic would seem to negative that idea. Some of the cases reported were said to be as mischievous in this respect as small-pox, but neither so fatal nor so repulsive. The work of the sanitary inspectors has, in consequence of this discovery, been much increased, for the rooms of typhoid patients must be fumigated and cleansed in a way hitherto thought to be quite unnecessary.

A much more serious piece of intelligence bearing upon the health of New York is that respecting the rapid and remarkable increase of insanity in that city. In 1871 the asylums there contained 1,535 inmates. This number doubled itself in eight years, and has now reached 3,600. For the whole country the increase has been 60 per cent. in ten years, the population in the same time having increased at the rate only of 26 per cent. The larger increase in the city itself is partly accounted for in the practice of neighbouring towns sending their lunatics for treatment in New York.

The *Lancet* calls attention to the existence at Aubérine-en-Royans, a village in the Dauphiné, situated between Valence and Grenoble, of a woman who has reached the extraordinary age of 123 years. She is in full possession of all her mental faculties, and, with the exception of slight deafness, suffers from none of the usual infirmities of age. Her diet is almost exclusively soup made from bread, with the addition of a little wine or brandy. She has a skin like parchment, is comparatively upright, and is never ill. How few people half her years can give so good an account of themselves?

A Fiji newspaper gives particulars of two cases which go far towards proving that the cocoanut has most wonderful qualities as an article of regular diet. In the first case a certain vessel left San Francisco for Sydney with 400 passengers. Running short of stores she shipped on her way a quantity of cocoanuts. The ship met with terrible weather, became waterlogged, and consequently much delayed in her voyage. During this time the men, women, and children were reduced to cocoanuts for food, for the ordinary provisions quickly ran out. The passengers landed, after a voyage of eighty days, in a thoroughly healthy condition, not a life had been lost, nor had there been a single case of sickness on board. In the other case two men were drifted on to an island, where they pursued a Robinson Crusoe kind of existence for seven years, having nothing to subsist upon during that period but cocoanuts, varied occasionally by a flying fish. They kept in good condition, and actually gained in weight.

A writer in the *Scientific American* urges that the energy represented by the force of the wind which is now allowed to run to waste might some of it be stored up for useful work. He contends that within an area no greater than that covered by the roof of many a large building, sufficient wind wheels could be planted to gather up a wonderful amount of force, which could afterwards be turned to many a useful purpose. He points out that such wheels would require no attention, and need be furnished with no break or check. They would simply run round whenever the wind blew—each wheel

would be connected with the piston of an air pump, and at each revolution a puff of compressed air would be sent into a common reservoir.

The American type-writer has recently been the subject of important modifications, which will be hailed as improvements by those who prefer to write by machine rather than with a pen. The keys, instead of operating upon one set of types as heretofore, and producing a copy printed in capital letters, are now so arranged that the operator can print both small letters or capitals at will. The number of keys are reduced, but each is made to double duty. It is questionable whether those who live by the pen will ever take kindly to a contrivance which is all but useless unless a considerable amount of practice is expended upon it to gain the necessary dexterity to work it quickly. Busy writers will, with few exceptions, stick to the older method of recording their thoughts. Remembering the difficulties of mastering the pothooks and hangers of childhood, they will not wish again to go through the drudgery of learning to write by a new method, however much it would be to the advantage of their printers if they did so.

T. C. H.



THE outward life of the poet Schiller was so uneventful, that a writer who undertakes simply to set down the facts of it without introducing any critical estimate of the poet's various works runs a very serious risk of producing a dull book. Herr Heinrich Düntzer, in his "Life of Schiller" (Macmillan and Co.), has run the risk, and must be judged in great measure to have failed. In the first place one is inclined to meet his book with the inquiry: What need is there for another Life of Schiller? If the Germans will not accept Carlyle's little book as final (and certainly much material has come to light since Carlyle wrote his "Life" for the *London Magazine* in 1823-24), there are still the works of Saupé and Schwab, and the memoirs by Caroline von Wolzogen, and the Baroness von Gleichen, and the Baron von Wolzogen. If, as we are perhaps bound to assume, Herr Düntzer has some new matter, he does not tell us what it is, nor is the new material easily to be discovered by one comparing this work with already existing "Lives" of the poet. Apart from this, Herr Düntzer seems a model Dryasdust. His work, indeed, is conspicuous for its German accuracy. Every fact of the poet's life is recorded with the utmost minuteness and faithfulness. But behind these powers of method and research there appears to be no shaping intellect controlling the narrative and welding it into an artistic whole, such as every good biography should be. Some part of the poor impression the book creates is doubtless due to the very indifferent manner in which the translation has been executed by Mr. Percy E. Pinkerton. The translator seems to have had no idea of giving us good English for good German; but he follows closely the German idioms, and reproduces them with as much accuracy as possible in his own version. Herr Düntzer gives but little literary criticism, which is perhaps wise; for when he does give an opinion it is usually of small value. His forte is evidently investigation; and yet, even with his patient method, the reader will be apt to be confused between the three Lottes to whom Schiller at different times paid his indecisive attentions. In truth, a "Life of Schiller," to be really interesting needs some touch of creative genius such as Carlyle was so well able to supply in his admirable little book. The poet's long struggle with adverse circumstances needs to be narrated sympathetically and dramatically, or the details are apt at times to strike the reader as sordid. No one, therefore, need hope to be cheered or fascinated by Herr Düntzer's book, though it is doubtless the most complete and accurate "Life" of Schiller yet published.

From the painstaking account of the life of one great German poet by a fellow countryman we turn to a fascinating investigation of the character of a yet greater poet by an eminent Scotchman. In "The Wisdom of Goethe" (William Blackwood and Sons) Professor J. S. Blackie carries on the work to which his life has been devoted—the right training of youth. He is grieved, he says, to see how often people fail to learn the art of right living. This can be taught to a great extent by wisdom in the form of authority, and among modern men the Professor chooses Goethe "as the model of a perfectly wise and virtuous man" (!) He has accordingly chosen from the prose and poetry of Goethe a number of wise sayings bearing upon life, art, and culture, and has had them bound in a pretty and portable volume. Good will thus be done by introducing to a study of the great German many who are at present ignorant of him; but to those who already have some knowledge of Goethe, the Professor's introduction will be of much more interest than the excerpts which it precedes. This introduction is the most thorough defence of Goethe we have ever seen, and at the same time it is one of the ablest expositions of his character and genius. "Let no man take offence," says Professor Blackie, "when I say roundly that Goethe was always falling in love, and that I consider this a great virtue in his character." Taking then the four or five most prominent love affairs of the twelve or fourteen narrated in Mr. G. H. Lewes's "Life," the Professor considers each in turn. In the case of Frederika the fault lay not in breaking off the connection, but in letting the flirtation go so far; with Charlotte, Goethe behaved with great self-command, and repressed feelings which it would have been dishonourable to harbour; in the affair of Lili there were social hindrances which it would have been folly to ignore. The long attachment to the Baroness von Stein was Platonic—and nothing more. Then comes the affair of Christiana Vulpius; and here, the Professor admits, Goethe should not have violated "the external proprieties in connubial ceremonial." Beyond that anything said with regard to this union is unwarranted. Malignancy and prudery have, as all know well, left their taint on several of Goethe's love affairs; but if we had to choose between the two methods of dealing with these highly interesting episodes of the great poet's life, we should undoubtedly lean towards the method of Professor Blackie. He may be too willing to gloss over, as others have been far too eager to magnify, the occasional infirmities of a noble mind, but the error is at any rate on the side of charity and the broad liberal life.

The theatre is irresistible, says Mr. Matthew Arnold. Yet, though the theatre is irresistible, and does play an acknowledged and not unimportant part in education, books about the theatre are apt to be dull reading. In this respect, however, "Some London Theatres, Past and Present," by Michael Williams (Sampson Low and Co.), is considerably ahead of its fellows. Mr. Williams writes about the drama at Old Sadlers' Wells, Highbury Barn, Norton Folgate, and the Marylebone Theatre. All these chapters are full of information for playgoers of the present day; but the chapter which will be read with most interest is probably that on the "Three Lyceums." With much minuteness the author traces the history of Mr. Irving's famous theatre from the original building erected for exhibitions on the site of the present house in 1765. Pictures, balloons, waxworks, "the invisible girl," and "the musical glasses" were among the earliest attractions of the "grand apartment called the Lyceum." Later on it changed hands repeatedly, and all sorts of theatrical and musical entertainments were given within its walls. Here were produced Mr. Planche's fairy extravaganzas, and some of Dr. Westland Marston's best plays. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, John Emery, Fechter, and Miss

Kate Terry; Madame Celeste and Charles Mathews; Madame Vestris and Mr. T. P. Cooke—these are only a very few of the great names connected with the Lyceum until the house fell into the hands of the late Mr. H. L. Bateman, who opened with *Fanchette*, with Mr. Irving and Miss Isabel Bateman in the chief parts. Since then the uninterrupted success of the Lyceum has been a matter of contemporary history.

Two extremes are possible to local histories. In such hands as those of Dr. Freeman they may be made to yield the highest amount of pleasure and instruction; in the hands of a Dryasdust they may become the dreariest things it is possible for human brain to conceive, and human hand to set on paper. Mrs. Herbert Jones in "Sandringham Past and Present" (Sampson Low and Co.) has managed to steer a middle course. Her book is far from being what a good local history should be. It is excessively diffuse, and is not always well-written. All that Mrs. Jones has to say about Sandringham might well be put into a volume a quarter the size of this; the rest is assiduous padding. Still, many will be beguiled into following Mrs. Jones in her incursions into general history and biography in order to pick up by the way what information they can about the Prince of Wales's Norfolk residence. The book appears to be the result of considerable study.

Everybody who reads newspapers knows Mr. G. A. Sala's writing. There is, therefore, no need to describe "Living London" (Remington and Co.). This well got-up book consists of Mr. Sala's "Echoes of the Week," reprinted from the *Illustrated London News*. It is not a book of which any one would read much at a time; but, wherever opened, the reader will be sure to find something to interest or amuse. It is the easiest possible reading; yet behind these "Echoes" lie years of study, travel, and observation.

"The Englishman's Guide-book to the United States and Canada" (Stanford) is an excellent example of the art of compressing information. Within the limits of a small volume we have a guide-book to the whole of the United States and Canada, quite sufficient even for the purposes of the tourist who is able to do more than rush through the country. Routes, distances, coinage, hotels, and all the usual guide-book information, will be found clearly given; and the volume contains some excellent plans of great cities, and engravings of some of the most striking natural features of the country.—"A Tour in the States and Canada," by Thomas Greenwood (L. Upcott Gill), is the record of a hasty journey. The little book has no literary merit, and is noticeable only for the information it gives concerning hotels, baggage, American railways, steamers, &c.

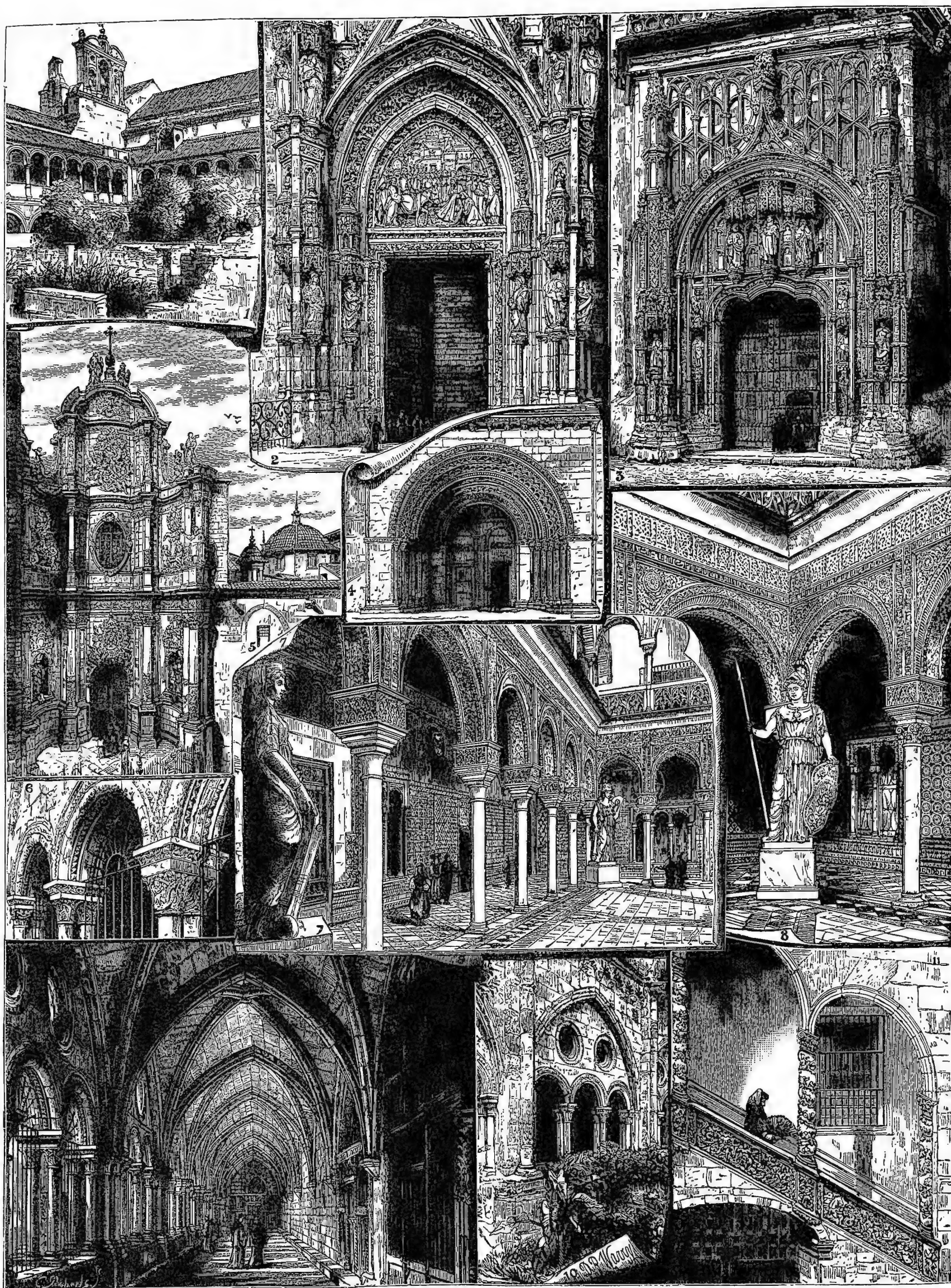
Among new books and new editions on our table are the following: "Politics and Life in Mars" (Sampson Low and Co.); "One Thousand Medical Maxims and Surgical Hints," by N. E. Davies (Chatto and Windus); "Handbook to the City of Norwich" (Jarrold and Sons, Norwich); the fifth and enlarged edition of Mr. Reginald F. D. Palgrave's well-known "Chairman's Handbook" (Sampson Low and Co.); "Elementary Carpentry and Joinery" (Ward, Lock, and Co.); the fourth edition of "Oliver and Boyd's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh); seven volumes of "Stories from Cassell's" (Cassell and Co. Limited); "Roman Britain," by the Rev. H. M. Scarth, M.A. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge); "Needle-work and Cutting Out," by Kate Stanley (Edward Stanford), a thoroughly practical little manual for the use of teachers under the Education Code; "Shakespeare on Temperance," by Frederick Sherlock (*Home Words* Publishing Office); and "Mr. Washington Adams in England," by Richard Grant White (Edinburgh: David Douglas), a dainty little reprint of very convenient size and clear print.



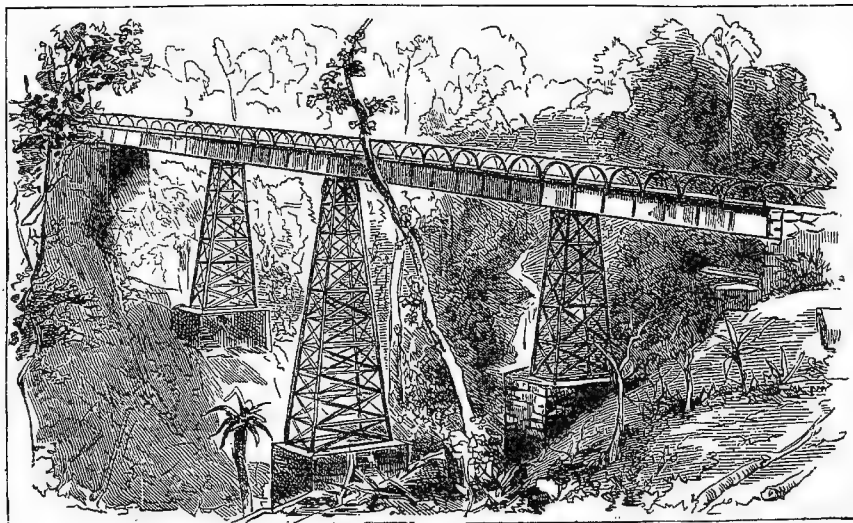
MESSRS. STANLEY LUCAS, WEBER, AND CO.—In anticipation of its production at the Leeds Festival in October, the above firm has brought out G. A. Macfarren's "King David," an oratorio, the text selected from Holy Writ, in a convenient form, and with a pianoforte arrangement by F. W. Davenport. We shall speak fully of the music in our account of the Leeds Festival, and need only advise our readers who are going Northward in October to make themselves acquainted with this important work beforehand; the pleasure of hearing it first in public will be enhanced by having studied it a little in private.

MESSRS. J. AND W. CHESTER, BRIGHTON.—A useful companion for a visit to the country is "Seven Songs," music by John Gledhill, poetry either from celebrated German poets, or by Shelley and Burns; they are all of medium compass, of the narrative school, and may be sung either by male or female voices.—By the same composer is a soprano song, for which the pleasing German poem, "Warum," has supplied the words; a free translation, by Augusta A. H., is very creditable to the adaptor.—"Four Minuets for Pianoforte," by John Gledhill, prove him to be as clever a composer for the pianoforte as for the voice; they will be found very useful for the schoolroom.—Four pianoforte pieces, of more than ordinary merit, which will well repay the trouble of learning by heart, are by Henry Logé: "Marche Gothique" is a showy and spirited after-dinner piece; of the same type is "Les Guerrillas," a *grande marche*; quaint and characteristic is "Gavotte et Musette." Most original of the group is "Le Tambourin," a very successful imitation of the instrument from which it takes its title.

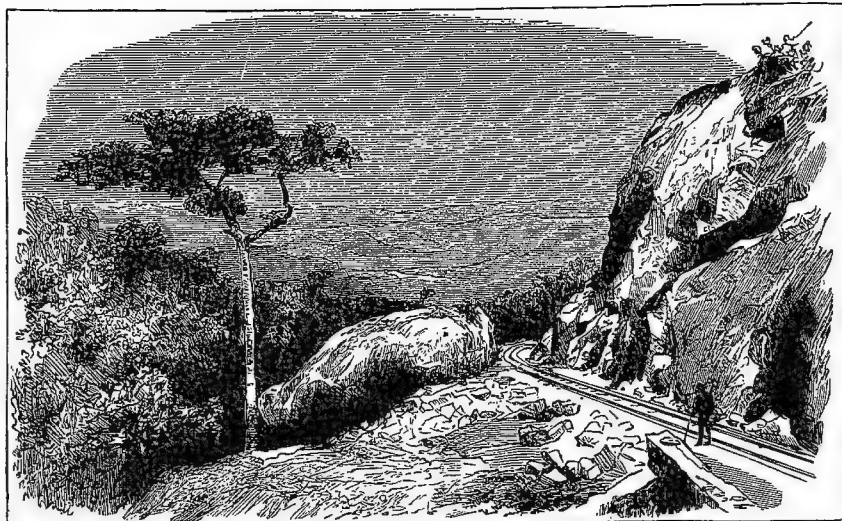
MESSRS. BOOSEY AND CO.—A particularly good batch of songs comes from this firm. Two songs, music by A. L. Mora, are respectively "I Told you So," a *piquant* ballad for a mezzo-soprano, words by Edward Oxenford; and "Once, When a Child," the sentimental words by E. C. Riley.—A pathetic little song, published in F and A, is "My Early Love," written and composed by Jessie Moir and Frank L. Moir.—Of the same sentimental school is "Had You But Loved Me," the pretty words by "J. D.," music by C. W. Bucherer, of medium compass for a tenor.—"The Light-house Keeper," written and composed by Harriet Kendal and J. Mountfort, is a dramatic and effective song, compass from A below the lines to F on the fifth space.—A song of the domestic school is "Fifty Years Ago, Dearie." The homely words are by H. L. D'Arcy Jaxone, wedded to charming music by Mrs. Lynedon Moncrieff, published in D and F. We prefer it in the lower key.—One of the prettiest and most graceful songs in this budget is "A Song and a Rose," written and composed by F. E. Weatherley and Frederic H. Cowen, published in C and E.—We have had gavottes arranged in a variety of forms, but this is the first time we have come across one as a song. "Among the Lilies," a reverie, words by H. B. Farnie, has been tastefully set to the melody of "The Stéphanie Gavotte" by Czibulka.—Two songs of a lively and facetious character are respectively "The Cuckoo in the Orchard," words by J. Jemmett Browne, music by Malcolm Lawson, for a soprano voice, and "The Hillocks of the Hay," written and composed by F. Conway Lomax and W. M. Hutchinson, a lively and rural-sounding ditty, published in D and F.—Marzials' charming song, "Only Friends," has been arranged as a very common-place pianoforte piece by W. Kuhé, and as a fairly good set of waltzes by Charles Coote, besides two or three other forms of repetition, which will soon wear out its popularity.



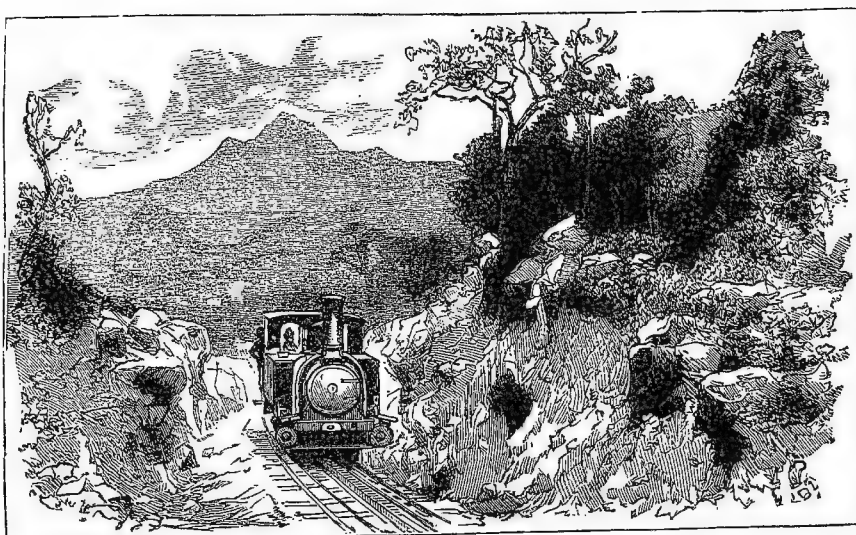
1. Ancient Convent of San Feo, Cordova.—2. Doorway of the Cathedral, Seville.—3. Doorway of San Juan, Cordova Cathedral.—4. Eastern Doorway of the Cathedral, Valencia.—5. The Principal Door of the Cathedral, Valencia.—6. Cloisters of the Convent of Poblet.—7. The "Patio" (Courtyard), "Pontius Pilate" House, Seville.—8. A Corner in the "Patio," "Pontius Pilate" House, Seville.—9. In the Cloisters of the Cathedral, Tarragona.—10. The Cloisters, Tarragona.—11. Old Renaissance Staircase at Barcelona.



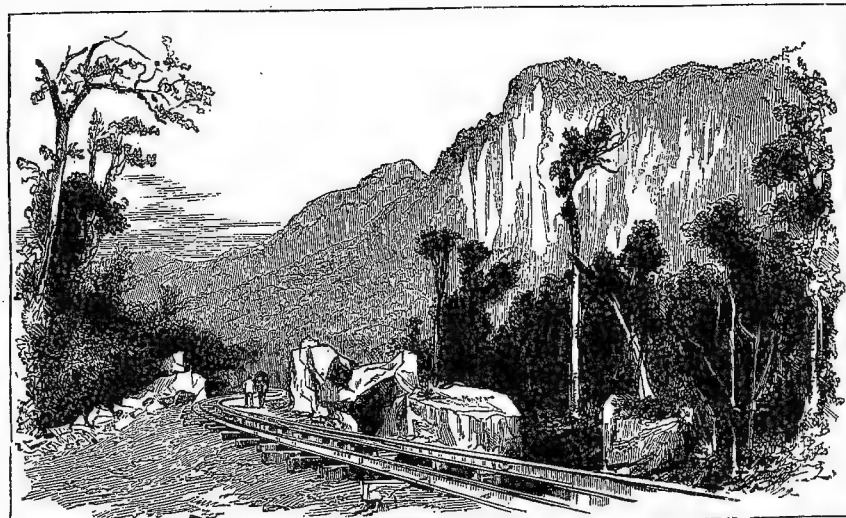
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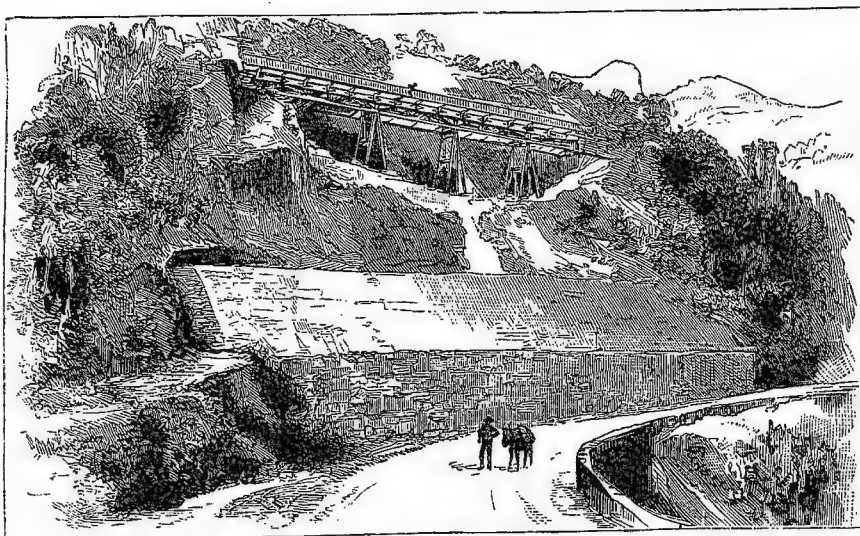
TOP OF SERRA



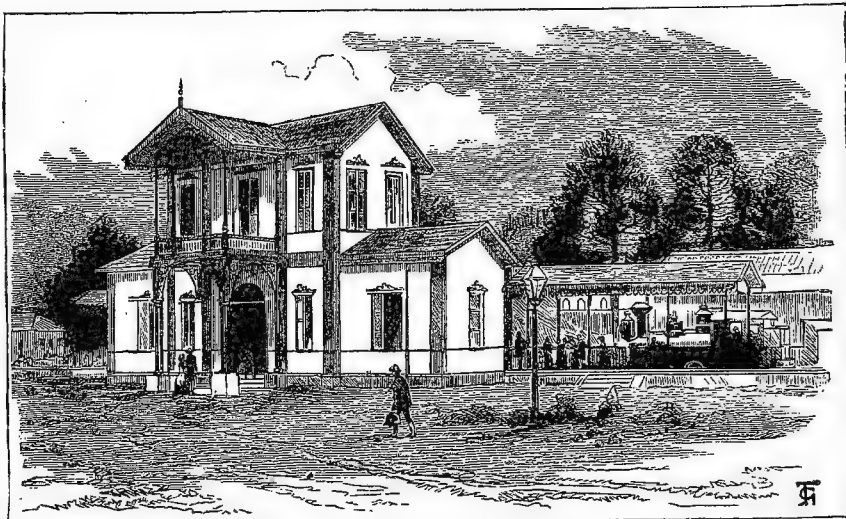
ON THE SERRA—TIJUCA MOUNTAIN IN DISTANCE



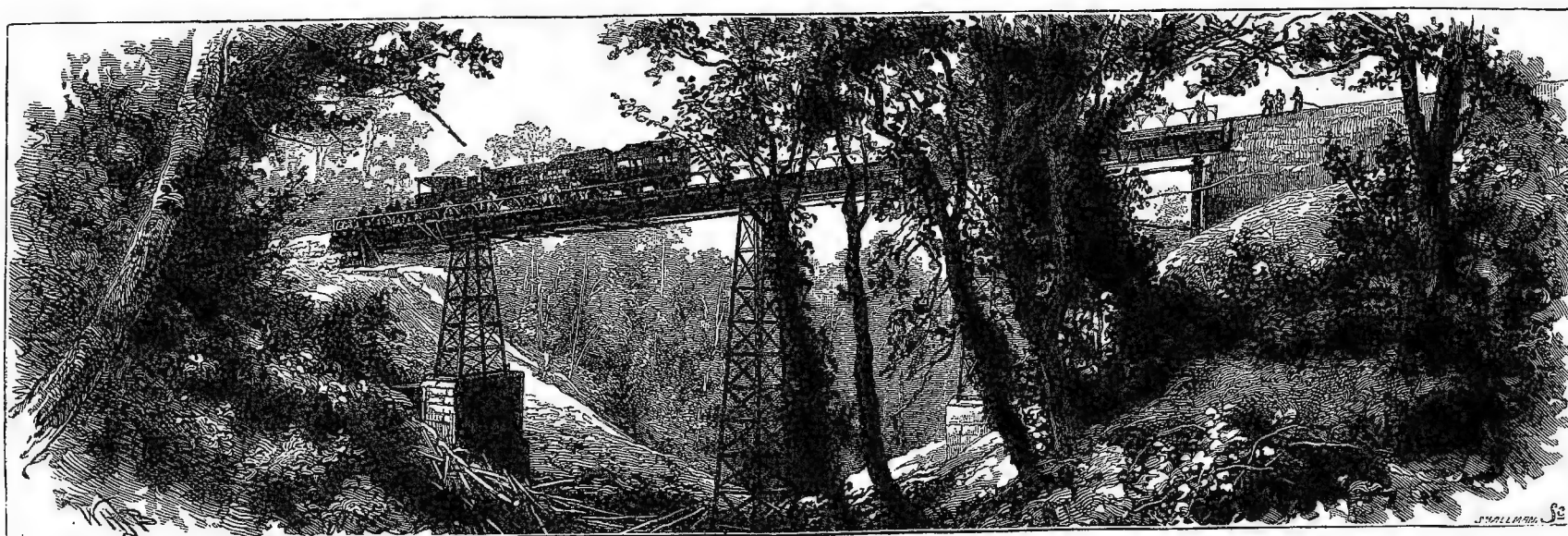
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FIG. B.
EXPERIMENT No. 1.—Place the galvanometer on a flat horizontal surface, and when the needle has come to rest in its true (from south to north) position, then gradually present the one end of Dr. Scott's Electric Brush to the compass, as represented in annexed figure; the needle will immediately swing round—the north pole of the Electric Brush will attract the south end of the needle and repel the north end.

FIG. A.
EXPERIMENT No. 2.—Reverse Dr. Scott's Electric Brush, and present the other end. The reverse will now take place: the end of the galvanometer needle which was attracted in the former experiment will now be repelled. Dr. Scott's Electric Brush has this attractive and repellent influence.

FIG. C.
EXPERIMENT No. 3.—Take one of Dr. Scott's Electric Brushes and pass the compass slowly round; the needle will now assume various positions, as indicated by the letters in the wood-cut. The north pole of the needle will be held on or attracted by the south pole of the Electric Brush, and will take a parallel position when held exactly near the middle of the Electric Brush, but will take exactly the opposite positions when advanced to the north pole of the Electric Brush to what it did on the south pole, thus again showing the powerful, attractive, and repellent property of the Electric Brush.

FIG. D.
EXPERIMENT No. 4.—Showing the power of the Electric Brush by throwing its influence through any substance of reasonable thickness—the interposed substance may be a book, glass, wood, clock, stone, metal, living or dead matters. A hand placed between Dr. Scott's Electric Brush and the galvanometer will, with equal facility, allow the electric fluid to pass from one to the other, plainly shown by the diversion of the needle. The Electric Brush (Fig. E) is so powerfully charged as to send its influence through a space of 6 to 8 inches, with or without intervening substances.

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BEDDING. BEDDING. SPRING MATTRESSES.—The Patent Wire-woven Spring Mattress.—We have made such advantageous arrangements that we are enabled to forward the above much-admired Spring Mattresses at the following low prices:—

3 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.	4 ft. 6 in.	5 ft.
21s.	25s.	29s.	35s.	40s.

MAPLE and CO., IMPORTERS. TURKEY CARPETS, TURKEY CARPETS. THE LARGEST STOCK OF ORIENTAL CARPETS IN EUROPE. ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS.—5,000 of these in stock, some being really wonderful curios, well worth the attention of art collectors, especially when it is considered what great value is attached to these artistic rarities and which are sold at commercial prices.

MAPLE and CO. have just received ex S.S. Algerian, via Liverpool, 81 bales of fine and extra quality PERSIAN CARPETS. Many of these are sizes that have been scarce for some time.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham Court Road, London.

MAPLE and CO.'s CARPETS. 100 MILES of BEST BRUSSELS CARPETS at 3s. 6d. per yard.

NOTICE.—MAPLE and CO. have specially made EXTRA QUALITY BRUSSELS, as produced thirty years ago, adapted for hardest wear at a small increased cost. New and very choice in design. Inspection invited.

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MAPLE and CO., the Upholsterers doing the Largest Furnishing Business in the World, and holding the Royal Appointment to Her Majesty, wish to inform the Public that Parcels under 21bs. weight may now be delivered by the New Parcel Post.—MAPLE and CO., Tottenham Court Road, London.

ORDER DEPARTMENT.

MAPLE and CO. beg respectfully to state that this department is now so organised that they are fully prepared to execute and supply any article that can possibly be required in furnishing at the same price, if not less, than any other house in England. Patterns sent and quotations given.

ORDERS FOR EXPORTATION to any part of the World packed carefully on the premises, and forwarded on receipt of a remittance or London reference.

MAPLE and CO., LONDON.

LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN. GLYKALINE.

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, for Curing Colds, Catarrhs, and Ailments of the Respiratory Organs.

GLYKALINE effectually relieves Disorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent in winter, cleanses the bronchial tubes from Mucus, and relieves the breathing. By its use Colds are cured in a few hours. GLYKALINE is an unprecedented remedy in these complaints.

INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL to GLYKALINE.

"TALON ROUGE," writing in *Vanity Fair*, under date March 17, 1879, says: "This medicine has the most powerful effect in curing colds. The man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I awoke with the feeling of a general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy. Before noon I was cured. It is a countless, tasteless fluid, called GLYKALINE." The unsolicited correspondent of *Vanity Fair* bears testimony that three drops of the Specific, taken at intervals of an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of colds. He writes disinterestedly, "desiring," as he says, "only to make known the healing properties of GLYKALINE, and so to confer a boon on the suffering human race."

GLYKALINE is the surest and speediest Remedy for relieving all who suffer from obstructed breathing. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

NEURALINE.

THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, For Curing and instantly relieving Toothache, Neuralgia, and Pains in the Nerves.

NEURALINE is known as a reliable specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and Sciatica. It relieves even INSTANTANEOUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted with these disorders.

NEURALINE seldom fails to give relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly celebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light-house, Island of Linn, N.B.: "Mr. Edgar cannot express his thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the most successful remedy she had ever applied. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

NEURALINE is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

AUROSION.

AN APPROVED APPLICATION FOR Preserving the Hands, the Skin, and Lips from Roughness, Chaps, &c.

AUROSION quickly removes Chaps, and Unsightliness of the Skin after exposure to sea-air and cold. It renders the surface of the skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, without in any way injuring the skin or impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSION is pleasant to use, agreeable in perfume, colourless, and not greasy. In bottles, 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d. each.

PLAIN DIRECTIONS for Common Complaints, and Complete Catalogue of Homoeopathic Medicines, Medicine Chests, also Directory of London and Provincial Homoeopathic Practitioners, with a Catalogue of the most useful works on Homoeopathy, free by post on application.

ANTISEPTIC TOOTH TINCTURE, OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE.

The Best Preparation for the Teeth and Gums. This elegant and approved preparation may be used in all confidence. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, improves and preserves the enamel, hardens the Gums, and improves their colour. As an astringent, antiseptic, and detergent, this Dentifrice is much esteemed, and is in increasing demand. It effectually disguises the odour of Tobacco. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Post free, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 10d.

BERBERINE.

For Liver Derangement, Indigestion, and Constipation. A new and valuable remedy for removing Headache, Derangement of the Liver, Biliousness, and Jaundice. It promotes healthy action in the stomach, removes dulness and depression, with a feeling of giddiness and prostration. BERBERINE is really excellent for Colic and Aching in the loins and kidneys; while in Indigestion and Constipation it stands unrivalled. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

OZONISED OIL, THE NEW PREPARATION FOR THE HAIR.

By the use of this oil, not only is the Hair nourished and its natural appearance improved, but decay and weakness are arrested, the growth excited, and prejudicial influences eradicated. It is proportionately welcome to all who complain of their Hair falling off, as OZONISED OIL distinctly and speedily strengthens the fibre, while merely requiring to be well brushed into the roots. The New Preparation is NOT A DYE, and may be constantly used. Sold in bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

ODONTALGIC ESSENCE.

A Liquid Stopping for Decayed Teeth. It is applied on wool, and hardens in the cavity. This liquid stopping, when it hardens, protects the exposed nerve from cold or from any foreign substance, and while giving security and ease, causes no inconvenience. This Essence cures Toothache, and makes mastication possible. The application is simple. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

WORM POWDERS.

Specially prepared from Chenopodium Anthelminticum. These powders are suitable both for Children and Adults. They are very effective in expelling Worms, especially the smaller kinds, which are the pests of young children. Intestinal worms of larger dimensions are effectually removed by these Powders, and both adults and young children have found speedy relief by the use of them. The appetite and general health greatly improve, no nausea is created, and they are in no way dangerous. Directions with each box. Price 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., post free.

PHOSPHO-MURIATE of Quinine.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

This reliable Specific possesses numerous important features. It removes Lassitude, braces the system, relieves Headache, transpires the Sleep, soothes the Tongue, strengthens the Memory, equalises the Spirits, and thus is a corrective of Nervousness, Excitement, and Depression. Sufferers from Exhaustion and Brain-weariness will gain speedy relief. Directions with each bottle. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

THE New TOILET REQUISITE. DORÉ'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.

We have succeeded in bringing this Soap to perfection. As a Soap there is nothing superior. It is perfectly pure, as free as possible from soda, producing in use a soft white creamy lather, most agreeable to the skin, is perfectly soluble in the hardest water, and leaving nothing but a luxury. A single trial will convince any one that we have said no more concerning it than its excellent qualities warrant. In Boxes, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, containing three cakes each. The above articles obtainable from all Chemists and from

LEATH and ROSS, HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.; and 6, Vere Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

ASK YOUR WATCHMAKER for BIRCH'S PATENT WIND-UP WATCH.

It will protect the winding-post of your watch from being injured. The Cheapest and Best. Price 1s. Sold by Watchmakers; by Dealers everywhere. Circulars Free.

Wholesale: J. S. BIRCH and CO., Patentees and Sole Manufacturers, 38, Dey Street, New York, U.S.A.

SUPERIOR BRITISH MANUFACTURE. TO LADIES.

Egerton Burnett's Pure Wool Best Dye Black Serges, as supplied by him for Court Mourning, are in great demand. A variety of qualities from 1s. 2½d. to 4s. 6d. per yard. Ladies who have a preference for black should write for patterns direct.

EGERTON BURNETT, Woolen Warehouse, Wellington, Somerset.

NUDA VERITAS.—Grey Hair restored by this specific, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Unequalled as a dressing, it causes growth, arrests falling, and its use defies detection. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. Atrial will convince it has no equal. 10s. 6d., of all Chemists and Hair-dressers. Testimonials post free.—Wholesale Agents: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, London.

SEWILL'S Keyless WATCHES.

Prize Medals, London, Paris, and Philadelphia. Damp and Dust Proof, 13-carat cases, adjusted and compensated for all climates £10 10s., £14 14s., and £25; Ladies, £7 7s., £10 10s., and £18 10s. In Silver Cases for Ladies or Gentlemen, £5 5s., £6 6s., and £8 8s. Forwarded on receipt of remittance.—J. SEWILL, 30, Cornhill, London, and 67, South Castle Street, Liverpool. Illus. Catalogue Free.

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from irritation of the throat and hoarseness will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." These famous lozenges are sold by most respectable chemists in this country at 1s. 1½d. per box. People troubled with a "hacking cough," a "slight cold," or bronchial affections, cannot try them too soon, as similar troubles, if allowed to progress, result in serious pulmonary and asthmatic affections. See that the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are on the Government Stamp on each box.

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Full particulars post free. Mrs. ADDLEY BOURNE, 37, Piccadilly, W.

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WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT IS YOUR MOTTO?—Send name and county to CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Plain Sketch, 3s. 6d.; colours, 7s. The arms of man and wife blended. Crest engraved on seals, rings, books, and steel dies, 8s. 6d. Gold seal, with crest, 20s. Solid gold ring, 12s. 6d. Marked, with crest, 42s. Manual of Heraldry, 400 Engravings, 3s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn St., corner of St. Martin's Lane.

VISITING CARDS by Culleton.

Fifty best quality, 2s. 8d. post free, including the Engraving of Copperplate, Wedding Cards, 50 each, 50 Embossed Envelopes, with Maiden Name, 13s. 6d.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn St. (corner of St. Martin's Lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S Guinea Box of STATIONERY contains a Ream of the very best Paper and 500 Envelopes, all stamped in the most elegant way with Crest and Motto, Monogram, or Address, and the Engraving of Steel Die included. Sent to any part for P.O. order.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn St. (corner of St. Martin's Lane).

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind-colic, &c. It corrects the acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. Sold by all chemists at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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"One fourth of those suffering from dimness of sight or blindness can trace their calamity to the use of spectacles indiscriminately purchased and unsuited to the sight." Mr. H. LAURANCE, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, 39, Old Bond Street, having made the adaptation of Spectacles his especial and sole study for upwards of thirty years, personally adapts his improved lenses. Testimonials as to the success of Mr. Laurance's treatment have been received from Earl Lindsay, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, Bart., Sir Graham Briggs, Bart., Sir Julius Benedict, F.D. Dixon Hartland, Esq., M.P., Lieutenant-General Macmillan, Brentwood, General Torrens, commanding Cork Division, Thomas Cook, Esq., the well-known Tourist Agent, &c. Pamphlet "Spectacles: their Use and Abuse," post free. City Branches, 6, Poultry, Cheap-side, and 23, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

CORPULENCY.—A Gentleman, who can personally vouch for the efficacy of a REMEDY (Doctor's prescription) which will effectually and rapidly REDUCE CORPULENCY, without semistarvation dietary, exercise, &c., perfectly harmless, will send RECIPE on receipt of stamped address.—Mr. F. RUSSELL, Connaught Chambers, 11, Holborn, London.

FLORILINE! FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Sold everywhere at 2s. 6d.

PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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FAMILY BEREAVEMENTS.

Upon Receipt of Letter or Telegram PETER ROBINSON'S EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS and MILLINERS TRAVEL to ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY (no matter the distance) FREE OF ANY EXTRA CHARGE, with Dresses, Mantles, Millinery, and a full assortment of MADE-UP ARTICLES of the best and most suitable description. Also materials by the Yard, and supplied at the same VERY REASONABLE PRICES as if Purchased at the Warehouse in "REGENT STREET."

Mourning for Servants at unexceptionally low rates, at a great saving to large or small families.

Funerals Conducted in Town or Country at Stated Charges.

PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256 to 262, Regent Street, London.

THE BEST CRAPES, THAT WILL NOT SPOT WITH RAIN. Special qualities finished by the manufacturer in this desirable manner solely to the order of PETER ROBINSON. Good qualities from 5s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard. Others, not finished by this process, from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

PARCELS POST, FREE. Made Up Articles or Materials by the Yard Forwarded Promptly.

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DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

This pure Solution is the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

The safest and most gentle aperient for delicate constitutions, ladies, children, and infants.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

CURE FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a CERTAIN REMEDY For the CURE OF BAD LEGS, OLD WOUNDS, SORES, and ULCERS For BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, And all Skin Diseases, it has no equal.

FAULKNER'S NEW DIAMONDS

DETECTION IMPOSSIBLE. SPANISH CRYSTALS THE ONLY PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR DIAMONDS OF THE FIRST WATER.

These Magnificent Stones are set in GOLD, HALL MARKED, and made by most experienced workmen; detection impossible; and I DEFY THE BEST JUDGES TO TELL THEM FROM DIAMONDS. The brilliancy and lustre are most marvellous, and equal to RINGS WORTH TWENTY GUINEAS. The Stones being real Crystals, and splendidly faceted. They will resist acids, alkalis, and intense heat. All stones set by diamond setters, and beautifully finished.

Price 21s. each, post free. Single-stone Earrings, from 10s. per pair; Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Pendants, Necklets, &c., 30s. to £50. Much worn for Court and other occasions. Testimonials from all parts of the World. CATALOGUES FREE.

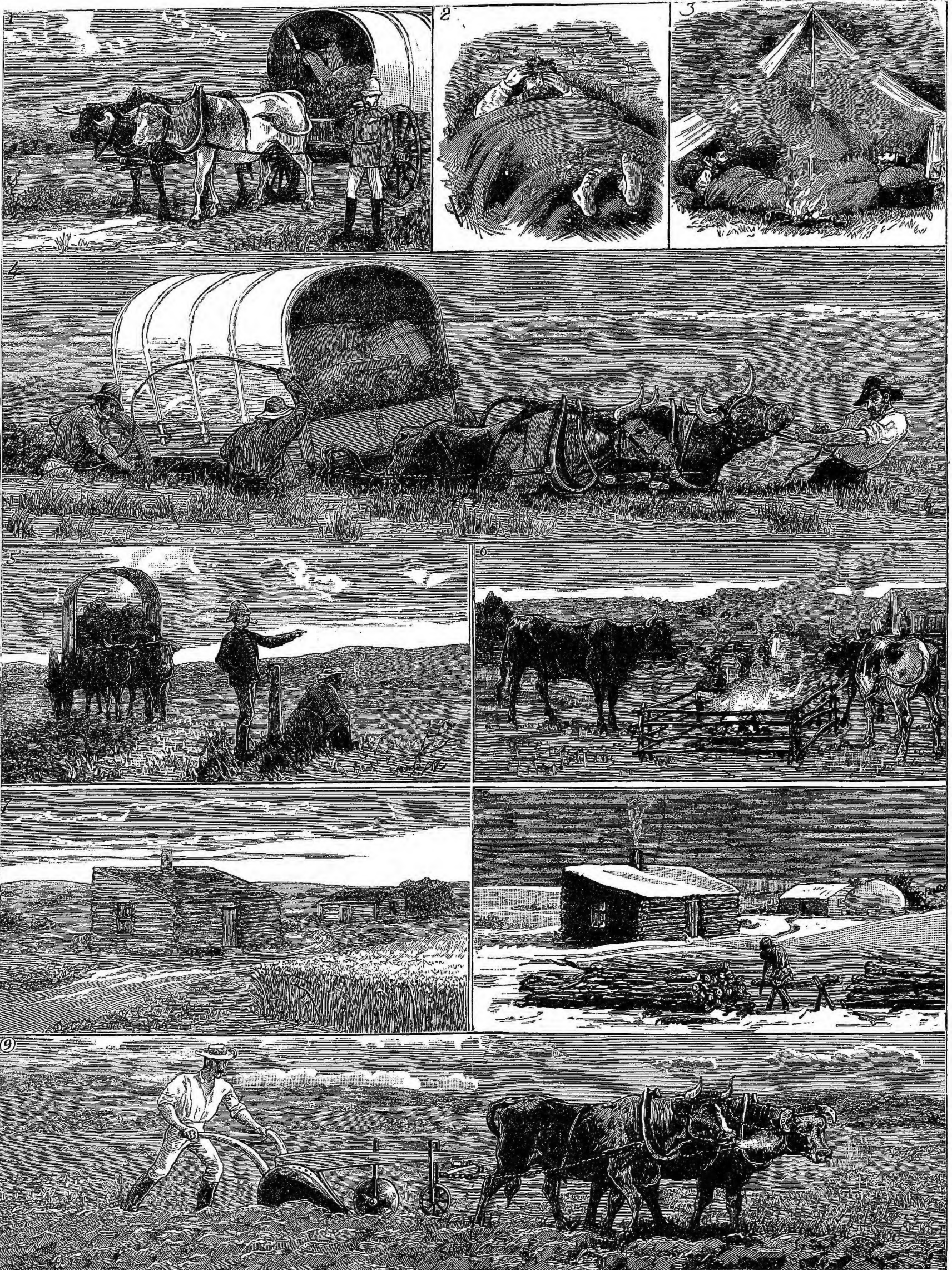
NOTICE.—Money returned if not approved of. These stones cannot possibly be had elsewhere, and can only be had of the Sole Manufacturer, ARTHUR FAULKNER, JEWELLER, 174, High Street, Notting Hill Gate, London. ESTAB. 1860.—NOTICE: Beware of attempted imitations and Copies of this Advertisement.

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24 in. high, 4s. 11d. each.
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UNDER THE DIRECT PATRONAGE OF THE ROYAL AND IMPERIAL COURTS.
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EGERTON BURNETT'S
ROYAL SERGES.

Price for Ladies', 1s. to 4s. 6d. Gentlemen's (54 in.) from 2s. 11d. per yard.
These *BEAUTIFUL SERGES*, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear, have a world-wide reputation.
The Queen says:—"It is pre-eminently useful; and recommends it to practical minds and purses of all lengths."
Carriage paid on orders over 20s. to any Railway Station. ANY LENGTH CUT. Goods packed for exportation.
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COMFORTABLE TEETH.

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM TOOTHACHE AND DECAY OF THE TEETH. There are three kinds, distinguished by a YELLOW, GREEN, and RED SILK THREAD attached to the bottles. That with the YELLOW stops instantly the most VIOLENT TOOTHACHE. That with the GREEN is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only NEVER SUFFER AGAIN, but will preserve their TEETH SOUND and WHITE TILL THE END. That with the RED is for children's use.

May be obtained of ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations see that each Label bears the Name, "Wilcox and Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

WILCOX

THE ONLY PALATABLE NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD REMEDY AND SPECIFIC FOR CONSTIPATION.

It Stimulates the Liver, and Cures BILIOUSNESS, VERTIGO, HEADACHE, LOSS OF APPETITE, and WANT OF ENERGY.

It Purifies the Kidneys and Blood, thus curing GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAIN IN THE LOINS, and Preventing Stone and Gravel. It clears the Skin and improves the Complexion.

Every Bottle direct from the celebrated Spring in Hungary, 1s. 6d. and 2s. each.

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Descriptive Pamphlet on the Nature and Uses of *ÆSCULAP*, with Testimonials, post free on application.

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CIGARS DE JOY

ASTHMA, COUGH, HAY FEVER.

One of these Cigarettes gives immediate relief in the worst attack of ASTHMA, COUGH, BRONCHITIS, HAY FEVER, and SHORTNESS OF BREATH. Persons who suffer at night with coughing, phlegm, and short breath find them invaluable, as they instantly check the spasm, promote sleep, and allow the patient to pass a good night. Are perfectly harmless, and may be smoked by ladies, children, and most delicate patients. In Boxes of 35 Cigarettes, 2s. 6d., from WILCOX and CO., 239, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists.

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OPENED TO KEEP PACE WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE STORES.
Chas. Baker & Co's Stores

FOR GENTLEMEN'S
AND BOYS'
CAUTION.

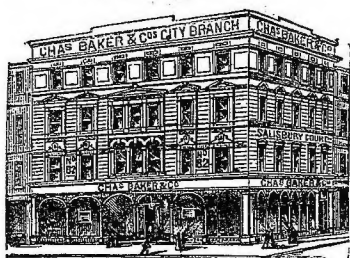
As several Firms are copying our Advertisements to deceive the public, and supply Inferior Goods at the same list of prices, please note that we have no Supply Stores out of London, and have only three Depots, as shown.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

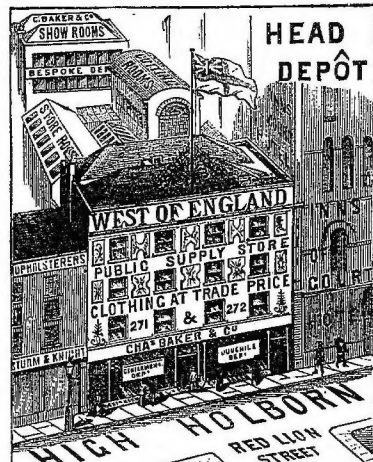
As the small rate of profit on this Company's system of business will not admit of extensive advertising expenses, this PRICE LIST MAY NOT APPEAR AGAIN; so please note Addresses. Complete Price Lists and Patterns Post Free to any part of the World on application.

Gentlemen's and Boys'
NEW OVERCOATS
BY PARCEL POST

without extra charge. Cash returned if not approved.

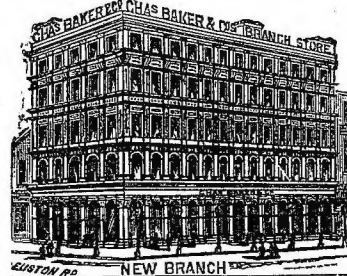


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(Near Ludgate Circus).



271 & 272, HIGH HOLBORN
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COMPLETE PRICE LISTS,
PATTERNS OF CLOTH, with easy Self-Measurement Forms, sent post-free to any part of the world.
For the convenience of our Colonial and Foreign Customers, all other goods, as well as Clothing, will be sent out to them at Wholesale Trade Price from the Export Department.



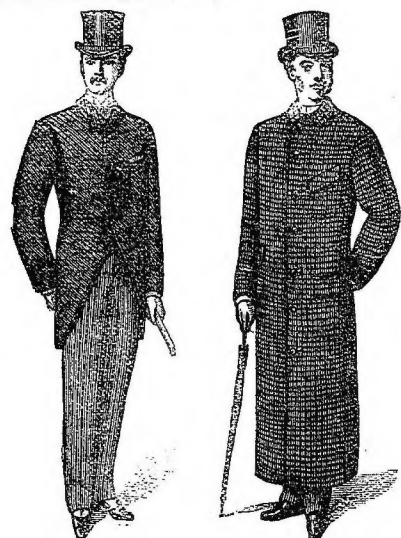
137 & 138 TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD
(Corner of Euston Road).

HOSIERY, SHIRTS, HATS,
BOOTS ETC.
AT TRADE PRICE
RULES.

1. GOODS to be paid for in CASH, on or before delivery (UNLESS a DEPOSIT ACCOUNT is opened, as at other Stores).
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4. Country Parcels Carriage Paid.
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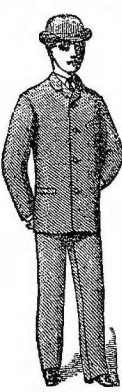
Should any complaint be necessary, please address the Firm, marked "PRIVATE," and every effort will be made to give entire satisfaction.

Country Cheques to be crossed BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and CO. Money Orders payable at Head Post Office.



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MORNING COAT
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24/9, 29/6, 39/6.
To Order,
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CHESTERFIELD
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To Order, 29/6 to 59/6.

Superior White Shirts (Linen Fronts).

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BOYS'
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3/11, 5/11,
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Cap included.



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SUITS.
8/11, 12/11,
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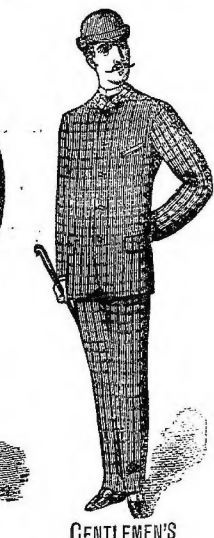
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SUIT.
9/11, 12/11, 18/11.
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OVERCOATS.
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29/6, 34/6.



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ULSTERS.
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TWEED SUITS.
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29/6, 39/6.
To Order,
39/6, 49/6.

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